

LATE NEWS

Playoff Delayed By Rain in N.Y.

NEW YORK (UPI) — Rain caused postponement Monday of the fifth game of the National League playoff series between the Houston Astros and New York Mets. The series is tied 2-2.

The game was rescheduled for Tuesday, Game 6 of the American League playoffs was also threatened by rain.

The National Weather Service predicted a 70-percent chance of showers Tuesday night in the Houston area as that team-of-the-series between the Red Sox and the California Angels moves back to Fenway Park. California leads, 3 games to 2. Earlier stories, Page 19.

GENERAL NEWS

■ The death toll in El Salvador's civil war rose to 850, Page 2.

■ In Baghdad, tensions between British and French troops are mounting, Page 3.

■ U.S. investigators tried to track missing computer equipment they fear has been diverted to the East Bloc, Page 3.

■ Arkansas' governor is trying hard to separate himself from the Democratic pack in his race for the presidency, Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Saudi Arabia said it would not agree to extend a temporary OPEC agreement, Page 11.

■ IBM, as expected, said its earnings fell 27 percent in the third quarter, Page 11.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev holds his hat and his wife, Raisa, as they boarded their Ryska-62 aircraft in driving rain and rain during their departure Monday from Keflavik, Iceland.

Fresh Doubts and New Tensions

Prospects for Early Summit, Arms Accord Are Dashed

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

REYKJAVIK — With the swift onset of a sudden wind blowing a door shut, Ronald Reagan's hopes to be host to a Soviet leader prepared to sign arms control agreements in Washington this year vanished in Iceland on Sunday.

The preparatory talks for a Washington summit meeting broke down over Mr. Reagan's refusal to trade away an even more vivid dream he holds: his proposal for a space-based defensive shield against ballistic missiles.

The Reykjavik breakdown will accept future arms relations into uncertainty and new tensions throughout a winter that has been seen only a few days ago as a season of promise.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, appeared to surprise and to disappoint Mr. Reagan and his aides by pinning the final outcome of these talks to a compromise on Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, after agreement on a series of other arms control issues apparently had been reached.

Despite this impasse, Mr. Gorbachev had it in his power to be so sure an arm of success on these talks, which he called, "His agreement to go ahead with the Washington meeting that he and Mr. Reagan set last November would have kept auster on Soviet-American relations."

But, he had repeatedly warned he would, Mr. Gorbachev balked at such a modest outcome.

"He suggested that he preferred to accept failure here in a politically neutral European setting rather than risk going to Washington and being unable to secure concessions there on the Strategic Defense Initiative. Failure in Washington, he said, would be 'a scandal'."

It would also have been a grave political risk for Mr. Gorbachev, who would become the first Soviet leader since the early 1970s to visit the United States.

Because he is still attempting to consolidate power at home, Mr. Gorbachev's refusal to push ahead with the personal relationship he and Mr. Reagan established in November is an indication that he may be looking over his shoulder at potential rivals at home.

The setback in Reykjavik appeared to have been a bitter personal disappointment for Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who has been at the center of the tenuous U.S. efforts since January 1985 to

Shultz Urges Arms Follow-Up; Soviet Envoys to Tour Europe

Moscow Aims To Explain Its Proposal

REYKJAVIK — The Soviet Union began a diplomatic offensive Monday to follow up the failed U.S.-Soviet talks in Iceland.

Georgi A. Arbatov, one of the Kremlin's highest-ranking foreign policy advisers, said a team of Soviet negotiators would tour Western Europe to explain Moscow's proposal for huge cuts in the American and Soviet nuclear arsenals.

Mr. Arbatov, head of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute for the Study of the U.S.A. and Canada, said the mission would be led by the chief Soviet negotiator at the Geneva arms talks, Viktor V. Karpov.

The objective is apparently to ease the help of the European allies of the United States to persuade Washington to accept the Kremlin's offer to arms negotiators meet again in Geneva.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev returned Monday to Moscow after the two days of greeting talks with Ronald Reagan.

As he left from a U.S.-named member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Iceland, Mr. Gorbachev looked red-eyed and drawn, visibly tired after the eleven and a half hours of talks.

Mr. Gorbachev called on all countries Sunday to act to break the deadlock at the rapid intensification of superpower talks in Reykjavik, the West European allies rallied around the Reagan administration on Monday in assessing the failed meeting as disappointing but not disastrous.

In a series of cautious comments Monday afternoon, senior European officials said they preferred to concentrate on the positive aspects of the two-day meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"Many important details and a lot of serious proposals have emerged," said Timothy Kemm, a spokesman at the British Foreign Office, following a briefing of North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies by the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, in Brussels.

Britain joined the United States in publicly blaming the Russians for scuttling the talks by insisting that any arms reduction agreement had to be tied to restrictions in the U.S. program for space-based missile defense.

Mr. Kemm accused Mr. Gorbachev of trying to "move the goalposts" by rejecting on a "preliminary agreement" not to link nuclear weapons cuts, particularly on intermediate-range missiles, to the space-defense program.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy said more ground had been covered at Reykjavik than at any time before, but he said, "Nothing is lost if we keep our cool."

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France said that the proposed arms pact would have been a "real breakthrough" and that "positive elements that should temper any pessimism even if nothing definite was agreed."

Although Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany said Monday morning that the failed meeting could cause



President Ronald Reagan, with his wife, Nancy, and Vice President George Bush after he returned to Washington.

Secretary Tells Allies Accord Still Possible

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said here Monday that it would be a "major mistake" not to follow up on the progress made at the U.S.-Soviet talks in Iceland.

Seeking to assure the NATO allies that the talks were not at an end, Mr. Shultz said at a press conference after briefing NATO representatives on the Iceland meetings that the deadlock reached there "doesn't mean it's over."

He said there was a "perfectly good possibility" that an agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles could still be reached and that the United States would pursue the agreement sketched out at the Reykjavik meeting at the Geneva arms control.

"Our negotiators will be there tonight," the secretary said. "We're going to keep driving to get this agreement which our allies in Europe and Asia want and I hope the Soviets want."

Mr. Shultz spoke at the same time as Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, another NATO press conference that it was important now for America's allies to press for a continuation of the talks on the medium-range missile accord on the basis of the terms discussed in Iceland.

"We must do everything to see that all negotiations go on," Mr. Genscher said. "The structures" for an agreement built at Reykjavik, he said, were not destroyed.

Mr. Shultz said he found the allies disappointed that the United States and Soviet Union had not been able to reach an overall agreement in Iceland, but he said he was "encouraged and pleased" by the concessions offered on both sides.

Mr. Shultz said the two sides were now in "a different ball game" and indicated that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization tended to realize that, too.

"It would have been a tragic mistake not to have continued the talks and a tragic mistake not to follow up," he said.

Speaking on the phone from Reykjavik to Brussels Sunday night, Mr. Shultz defended President Ronald Reagan's decision to hold out over the issue of missile defense research even at the cost of

Allies Rally Around U.S., Cite Talks' Achievements

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LONDON — After an initial refusal of shock at the rapid intensification of superpower talks in Reykjavik, the West European allies rallied around the Reagan administration on Monday in assessing the failed meeting as disappointing but not disastrous.

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■ The rights issue played a secondary role in Iceland, dimming the hopes of potential armistice, Page 5.

■ Politics and analysts in the U.S. split over political lines on the meeting's results, Page 6.

A.W. Clausen has returned as chairman and chief executive officer of BankAmerica Corp., which he left to head the World Bank, Page 11.

Salvadorans Deny Bush Assertion

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran military chief of staff said Sunday that his country's vice president have directly contradicted Vice President George Bush, saying Monday he had no knowledge of a U.S. official who Mr. Bush said was working as a Salvadoran military driver here.

General Adolfo Blasquez, the chief of staff, said no U.S. national could work for the Salvadoran military without his approval.

General Blasquez was responding to questions from reporters concerning statements made by Mr. Bush on Sunday confirmed he had tied to a CIA veteran identified as leader of a secret supply program here for anti-Sandinista rebels.

In doing so, Mr. Bush said he was a "Colombian-American," was a "counterintelligence specialist" helping the Salvadoran government put down "a Marxist-led revolution."

General Blasquez said such an arrangement would be impossible without his approval, which he said had not given.

"This intrigues me," he said of Mr. Bush's comments.

"It would have to be authorized not only by the joint chiefs of staff but also by the government," he said.

Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Blumstein said he knew nothing about the situation or the adviser, whom he identified as Mr. Bush's former or Felix Rodriguez.

The U.S. ambassador here, Edw. G. Cox, said Monday he did not know about any arrangement being made by Mr. Gomez to which Mr. S. military advisers, including counterintelligence specialists, had been operating in El Salvador.

Mr. Bush's comments have put Salvadoran military leaders in a difficult situation. Previously, they categorically denied their facilities are being used to move rebel troops into Nicaragua or that their personnel were involved.

Now Mr. Bush has said a U.S. counterintelligence adviser outside the regular U.S. military aid program, and identified as chief of

2 Cell Specialists Win Nobel Medicine Award

STOCKHOLM — An Italian-American biologist and an American biochemist were awarded the 1986 Nobel Prize in Medicine on Monday for their discovery of key proteins that appear to determine the body's growth from the first moments in the womb until degeneration and death.

The prize was awarded jointly to Rita Levi-Montalcini, 77, director of the cellular biology laboratory at the National Council of Scientific Research in Rome, and Stanley Cohen, 65, of Vanderbilt University School of Medicine in Nashville, Tennessee.

Early Collaboration

Critique Russell of The Washington Post reported from Washington: The two scientists worked together in the 1950s at Washington University in St. Louis, when Professor Cohen joined Dr. Levi-Montalcini's laboratory as a postdoctoral researcher.

Their collaboration launched a new field of potent natural substances, known as growth factors, that has "opened new fields of widespread importance to basic science," said the Nobel Assembly of the Karolinska Institute in a statement announcing the award.

The statement said that a direct consequence of their discoveries of specific growth factors involving nerve cell growth and epidermal skin growth is the prospect of increased understanding of numerous disorders. The disorders include birth defects and cancer, degenerative changes leading to the senility of Alzheimer's disease, mutant glymph and delayed healing of wounds.

The discovery should lead, the Nobel panel said, to the development of therapeutic agents and improved treatment of various clinical diseases.

Professor Cohen said on Monday that his own work was "probably more useful so far in helping understand the mechanism of the cell rather than being directly applicable" to practical problems.

Professor Cohen, who was born in Brooklyn, was awarded his doctorate in biochemistry at the University of Michigan and has been at Vanderbilt University since leaving St. Louis in 1959.

Dr. Levi-Montalcini was born in Turin, where she completed her medical degree in 1936.

She went to St. Louis in the late 1930s.



Rita Levi-Montalcini



Stanley Cohen

Opposition leaders on the left in West Germany and Britain, where nuclear weapons have become central election issues, quickly singled out the U.S. position on space defenses as the primary cause of failure.

In Bonn, the opposition Social Democratic spokesman on security affairs said the end of the talks was "a black Sunday for humanity."

Denise Healey, foreign affairs spokeswoman for the British opposition Labour Party, said, "It is tragic that the issue of space defenses 'wrecked the whole thing at the last minute' because President Reagan must have known this would be the central issue before he left for Reykjavik."

A spokesman for the French Socialist Party, Claude Estier, said the failure was "bad news" due largely to Mr. Reagan's "ambiguities in pursuing" space defense.

"Each time that I think about this issue, everything leads me to say to myself: No, I will not be a candidate," Mr. Mitterrand said. "Will things intervene that make me think this is a mistake? I cannot envisage it."

A spokesman for the Elysee Palace, Mr. Mitterrand's office, played down the president's remarks. "He is taking a sabbatical leave from public life frequently and he answers differently every time," the spokesman said.

However, Mr. Mitterrand's statement is consistent with his past advice and confidants have been saying privately for weeks that he is not inclined to seek a second term.

Oliver Duhamel, a respected political commentator in Paris, said Monday that Mr. Mitterrand had been careful to leave the door open.

"He had ruled out another term completely, he would have to be persuaded or left at all," Mr. Duhamel said, referring to the president's curtailed authority under the current power-sharing arrangement with rightist Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. "But it's the most he can say barring a full declaration."

No French president has completed a second term since the Fifth Republic was founded in 1958, Mr. Duhamel said.

With More Elderly in Japan, Respect Gives Way to Indifference



Elderly Japanese play a ball game similar to croquet at a park in Tokyo.

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government, over fond of statistics, reports each September precisely how many of its citizens are 100 years old or more. This year, the centenarians numbered a record 1,851, with the most senior a red-faced woman of 110 named Miss Fujiwara who lives in a hospital in Nagano prefecture.

The public reaction is part self-congratulation, part concern. There is pride that Japanese enjoy the world's longest average life span but uneasiness that it is fast making their society one of the world's grayest.

People wonder if this will mean the end of postwar dynamism. Japan had 111 million centenarians this year than it did last. Further down the age scale, the trend is similar. About 10 million Japanese are 65 or older.

By the year 2000, the government predicts, there will be 16 million, by 2025, 21 million. The total population will rise only fractionally above its present 120 million in that period.

"Everywhere we look, we are going to see old people," says Yoshihiko Kozima, editorial board member of the Japan Economic Journal, in a view expressed often in the press and television here.

The change comes at a time when the tradition that the aged live with their children and grandchildren is breaking down. Today, about 70 percent live with their children but the figure is expected to sink to 50 percent by the end of the century.

In a country often viewed as steeped in respect for the old, significant numbers of them lead lonely, solitary lives. More than 900,000 women aged 65 or over live alone in Japan, many of them scraping by on meager pensions, doing manual work, dreaming of getting into shabby government nursing homes.

"In the old days, when old people walked about, young people watched out for them," said Kiku Yamada, a 79-year-old former housewife who works in a nursing home run by the Tokyo city government. "That doesn't happen these days."

Last year, the Ministry of Health and Welfare sponsored a contest to select a fitting name for the years after 50. *Senjimon*, or "age of friction," was selected.

Whether Japan will face a social crisis in the decades ahead is one of the most talked-about subjects. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has declared addressing the issue to be a prime goal of his government.

In the past, old people usually lived their final years with the eldest son and his wife. By law and custom, the son inherited all their land and possessions, creating financial means to care for the parents, as well as a practical obligation to do so.

U.S. military authorities changed the legal code during the 1945-51 occupation of Japan after World War II to provide for equal inheritance. This was a more democratic, equitable system, they reasoned. It also broke the legal foundations of the old-age care system, many Japanese scholars now say.

Today, many Japanese blame crowding in the cities for separate

See BUSH, Page 6



Emergency workers in San Salvador carry the coffin of an earthquake victim to a grave.

Salvadoran Quake Toll Rises to 890; Government Workers Must Return

SAN SALVADOR—The toll of known dead in the earthquake Friday in El Salvador has risen to 890, more than double the estimate provided Sunday by the International Red Cross, according to President José Napoleón Duarte.

Mr. Duarte, in a television address Sunday night, ordered El Salvador's 70,000 government employees back to work Monday, but he acknowledged that all government offices had been damaged by the quake and that many had been destroyed.

He estimated total damages at about \$2 billion.

"We are practically going to have to reconstruct all of the city," he said.

"This will take years and years to rebuild, but I have faith the international community will help me," Mr. Duarte said.

He said that an estimated 200,000 people were homeless from a series of earthquakes that hit San

Salvador on Friday. He reported that 10,000 had been injured.

Rescue workers said Monday that they were sending the end of efforts to find more survivors. Many said they believed that the final death toll would be about 1,800.

The capital's streets, clogged Monday with the returning workers, were reduced to clogged lanes in many places because of debris, torn cities and makeshift settlements of the homeless.

Rescue operations continued at the Ramon Del Rio Building, a central commercial structure where about 300 people were believed to remain entombed. Most of them probably are dead, workers said. At least 30 persons have been pulled alive from the building.

"We soon will begin the work of removing the dead," a worker said. Newspapers were published Sunday in San Salvador for the first time since the series of quakes knocked out all electrical power.

Computers' Trail Points to East

U.S. Aide Calls Loss of Equipment 'Serious' Diversion

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Tracking an elusive trail of missing computer equipment, investigators in the United States and Western Europe are narrowing the complex web of what they said is one of the largest and most damaging diversions of high-technology equipment to Eastern bloc nations.

The case, which so far has set off a flurry of legal actions but no indictments, centers on at least \$11 million worth of American-made computers, high-capacity disk drives and software that may have been spirited out of Western Europe over the past year.

Officials who intercepted the trail of the shipments in June said that, while there is no conclusive evidence, they are nearly certain the bulk of the equipment is now in East Germany or the Soviet Union.

"There is no question that the case is among the most serious of recent diversions," said Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense.

He added: "It's not the size, as much as the nature, of the material involved: top-of-the-line manufacturing technology, generic in nature, that will enable the Soviets to produce military equipment of very high quality."

An inventory assembled by American and other investigators in West Germany in recent weeks indicates that at least 40 state-of-the-art engineering work stations were diverted to Warsaw Pact nations.

"We have been hit by another terrible blow," La Prensa Grafica said, "furthering the hopes of the people who are struggling to overcome their enormous economic crisis, who are fighting to resolve the violence and destruction of the civil war."

Little Damage in Interior

The mountainside interior of El Salvador, where government troops and leftist guerrillas have battled for seven years, was left virtually unscathed by the earthquake. Reuters reported Sunday from San Salvador.

Government officials and military commanders in the interior said in telephone interviews that virtually no damage had been reported.

about the loss, saying that the equipment had not been sold.

Without additional hardware, software and expertise needed to make full use of it.

But the story of the lost equipment, illustrating the continuing success of efforts to divert technology to the East bloc, despite the apparent administrative and publicized effort to stop the flow.

It is also a story of mistakes and carelessness: of Tektronix sales representatives who apparently believed they were finally making a much-sought-after sale to the East's West German unit, and of the Ford's West German unit, and of the Ford's West German unit, and of the Ford's West German unit.

"If this wasn't a real case, it would be a bad James Bond movie."

—An American investigator

For millions of dollars' worth of equipment on behalf of a company with headquarters in its Munich office, the Tektronix unit was not a customer, saying it would not sell them directly. He would not let Tektronix officials visit his office, explaining that he was still looking for office space, and was temporarily operating out of his home.

Not would Mr. Lachmann permit the shipment of restricted technology beyond the borders of a specific group of American allies.

The low apparent money, however, on the question of exactly what stage must be in determining the ultimate destination of equipment sold within allied nations.

Thus, it is unclear if Tektronix, which is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, violated any laws in the United States or abroad.

Several efforts to reach Mr. Lachmann, who is described by investigators as the central figure in the diversion, were unsuccessful. He did not return messages sent to his home in New York, a relative of Munich.

The case, begun last year in Cologne, when Tektronix was accused of selling equipment to a subsidiary, the Oregon company, which was relatively small, is well known in Germany, where it is a supplier of specialized work

WORLD BRIEFS

Rebels Kill 15 Sri Lankan Troops

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI)—At least 15 soldiers were killed in fighting this weekend with separatist Tamil guerrillas in two northeastern districts of Sri Lanka, government officials reported Monday.

The government reported success in an attempt to flush the guerrillas out of the area around Adampan, a village near the port of Muttur, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) north of the capital. Rebels there were thought to be holding the bodies of at least 12 soldiers.

The authorities imposed a 24-hour curfew at midweek on Monday throughout the northeastern districts of Mannar, Vavuniya and Mullaitivu. Rebels were fleeing to escape troops. Security forces said the fighting began Sunday, when the guerrillas, who are fighting for an independent state in northern Sri Lanka, ambushed a patrol near Adampan. Two government soldiers were killed and several wounded.

Socialists Fare Poorly in Greek Vote

ATHENS (AP)—Conservative challengers finished strongly Monday in municipal elections around Greece as voters indicated dissatisfaction with the tough economic policies of the Socialist government.

With more than 50 percent of the vote counted, three popular conservative parliamentarians held unbeatable leads over incumbent Socialists in Athens, its port of Piraeus and Soloftea, in northern Greece. None of the three was an absolute majority, making a runoff vote necessary Sunday. Runoff contests were also expected in more than 200 of 325 towns with populations over 5,000. Interior Ministry officials said.

The Socialists now need support from Communist voters in order to secure a victory in the Oct. 19 poll. Communist-backed candidates scored around 20 percent in Sunday's vote. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, who recently won a narrow victory in a runoff election, is expected to win his 1986-1990 term, but he is expected to lose his seat in the runoff.

Chirac Close to Signing Pact With Iran

PARIS (AP)—Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said Monday that an agreement between France and Iran to settle a financial dispute had been "finalized at the level of experts" but had not yet been signed because further refinements were needed.

Paris and Tehran have been at odds over a \$1-billion loan made by the Shah to the French Atomic Energy Agency for a nuclear reprocessing program. The French are pushing for repayment. The French are claiming compensation for a number of contracts unilaterally broken by Iran after the revolutionary government came to power in 1979.

Mr. Chirac, speaking at a press conference, said Foreign Minister Jean-Benoît Raimond and his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Velayati, discussed the problem while at the United Nations in New York last month. He said both men decided that another meeting was necessary to get the finishing touches on the agreement before final signatures.

Panel Backs NASA Shuttle Redesign

WASHINGTON (AP)—A panel of outside experts, citing the need to reshape space shuttle design rapidly, has endorsed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's limited redesign of family booster rockets.

In a letter released Monday, the panel of scientists and engineers said NASA's redesign of its family of rockets joined what was blamed for the Jan. 28 Challenger explosion had been limited by its desire to save time and money by using rocket segments ordered before the accident. But, the experts said, "We recognize the importance to the nation of returning the shuttle fleet to service as soon as possible without unnecessary delay."

The experts, organized by the National Research Council, urged that studies of more radical design changes be continued for use in a later generation of booster rockets or in case the present change proved inadequate. The panel said the redesign of the booster is the "key" to the commission, which studied the Challenger accident for President Ronald Reagan.

Uranium Cargo Falls Into Idaho River

RUPERT, Idaho (UPI)—A tractor-trailer carrying 16 tons of low-level radioactive uranium plunged off a bridge into the Snake River on its way to the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in Washington state.

Living items prepared Monday to help salvage crews remove the 20 metric tons of uranium from the wreckage, which was heading from Idaho on Sunday for Richland, Washington. A spokeswoman for the U.S. Department of Energy said the cargo posed "no danger" of radioactivity to the public or the river area. The crates, 11 of which contained unenriched uranium and 5 of which contained slightly enriched uranium, were reported intact.

The rig and trailer were submerged on their sides in about 9 feet (3 meters) of water. Officials said the diving crew would probably try to cut a hole in the trailer and remove the uranium before pulling it out and the tractor out of the river. They said that the waterway had been tested and that no indication of a radiation leak had been found.

For the Record

Prime Minister M. Hamed Momen of Iran arrived Monday in El Berlin on the first visit by an Iranian president to a European country since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

Iran's new President, Ali Khamenei, visited the East German and Czech borders to West Germany over the weekend, and 20 Poles said Friday during a bus tour of the country. The border crossing brought about 20 the number of East Germans who have fled to West Germany since 1985.

Daily attendance records for Elgo 86 rose over the weekend thousands of thousands of people arrived for a last look at the 22nd Monday's celebration that overall attendance would exceed 22 million.

The wife of Vice President Salvador El Lame, Colita Diaz, escaped injury in Iloilo, central Philippines, on Monday when gunmen opened fire on a security car that was escorting her to a 45 police car.

Bangladesh Detains 2 Who Lead Vote Boycott

DHAKA, Bangladesh—The two main opposition leaders were put under house arrest on Monday, the final campaign day for presidential elections. One person was killed and more than 100 were injured in scattered violence.

The two leaders, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, head of a center-left coalition, and Begum Khalida Zia, leader of a center-right alliance, have urged a boycott of Sunday's elections. Both women were prevented from addressing rallies near Dhaka's main square.

They were among about 30 politicians confined to their homes or arrested Sunday and Monday.

President Ziaur Rahman, who is expected to be re-elected, called the election as part of his plan to return the country to democracy. He is one of 11 candidates.

Four bombs exploded in Chittagong, 220 miles (350 kilometers) southeast of Dhaka, at a rally addressed by Sheikh Rahman, the best-known of the other presidential candidates. Police sources said that four persons were injured and a boy was killed by a car as he ran from the explosion.

Most of the violence in Dhaka involved the throwing of stones and the burning of tires around Dhaka University and in two other areas. Police sources said that about 100 people were hurt in the capital but that most injuries were minor. Two Supreme Court justices were reported hospitalized after being hit by stones near their cars near the university.

The police sources said 17 vehicles were set on fire, most of them belonging to the university. Two buses were being used by police to clear the streets from the campus.

Government security men in Dhaka, who leads the opposition Awami League, and the Jamaat-e-Islami Party, that they were being confined to their homes for their own protection.

Both women have been told their call for a boycott violated a decree issued by General Ershad issued Oct. 5 banning demonstrations against the election.

The president gained power in a bloodless coup in March 1982.

Africa Battles Plague of Grasshoppers

Insecticides Control Some Swarms but Threat Continues

By Scott Kraft
Los Angeles Times Service

DEALI, Senegal—Clusters of grasshoppers were humming about the leafy millet trails here a few weeks ago when four lumbering U.S. airplanes, flying in formation, appeared in the sky and showered the crops with the pesticide malathion.

Grasshoppers, flies, mosquitoes and virtually every other enemy of the farmer promptly vanished from the broad avenues around this village in central Senegal.

But when Hassan Ndiaye, 66, stepped into his fields here a few days ago, thousands of tiny grasshoppers were jumping around his milks. They were all over the blacktop road nearby.

"They're even in our rooms," he said.

West Africa is battling its worst grasshopper infestation in half a century, and much of the rest of the continent is bracing for potentially catastrophic invasions of locusts as well. In all, five varieties of the swarming insects threaten food crops in 20 countries from Senegal to Ethiopia and from the Red Sea to Senegal.

The ravaging effects of swarming locusts have been well known in this part of the world since biblical times, when plagues of locusts were attributed to the wrath from God. The Senegalese grasshopper, said F.M. Phillips, an American entomologist, is a "transition species" between locusts and the grasshopper.

pest found in the United States. At one time (2.5 centimeters) long, it is less than half the size of a locust.

Millions of locusts (400,000 locusts) are always around, but usually they prefer wild grasses to crops and are kept under control by such natural predators as birds.

But when their numbers rise above that small, stable population, they can multiply geometrically. One female grasshopper that lays eggs in June, for example, may have 18 million living descendants by October, three generations later.

"Once that job starts rolling, it's very hard to stop," said Mr. Phillips, who is working in Senegal as a consultant for the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Overcrowding and lack of food breed about a behavioral change in locusts, transforming them into swarms that ride high on the wind, sometimes blocking out the sun as they travel long distances, gobbling up entire fields of crops. Senegalese grasshoppers exhibit some of the same characteristics.

Most experts blame the current pest problems on the rain that brought relief to farmers after several years of drought. When rain came to the parched regions of north-central Africa, the insects simply leapt from their natural predators could eat them.

One impediment has been man-made locusts already swarming in Senegal and other breeding grounds for locusts have prevented routine insect monitoring and control efforts.

The locusts usually breed in eastern Africa and have in the past moved westward across the continent. In West Africa, not only Senegal but also areas of neighboring Mali and Mauritania and nearby Burkina Faso have been affected.

In Senegal, four DC-7 aircraft recently conducted one of the largest spraying operations ever at

tempted on the continent. In eight days, the planes covered nearly a million acres (400,000 hectares) of locust-infested areas.

"Our problems had never been solved like this so quickly," said Mr. Ndiaye, the farmer. "Not even the flies stayed around."

But the adult grasshoppers already had laid eggs under the soil, and more spraying is needed to eradicate the next generation.

A second phase of the operation, using smaller planes in specific regions north of here, has just begun. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization is coordinating that effort, funded by Canada, France and other donors.

The FAO's director general in Rome has approved for \$23 million over the next three years to help Africa fight the pests.

Lukas Brader, director of the FAO's Emergency Center for Locust Operations in Rome, says brown locusts are already a plague in Botswana and a control program is under way.

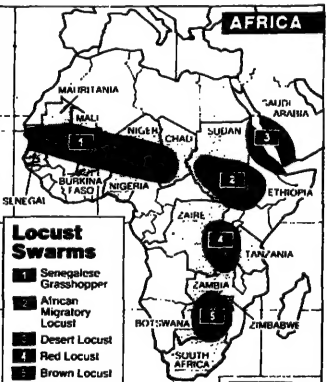
In east and central Africa, locusts are just beginning to hatch, and the rainy season begins, Mr. Brader said. Control organizations are preparing to fight locusts when they reach the Red Sea, African migratory locusts in Sudan and Ethiopia, and locusts already swarming in Tanzania and Zambia.

The grasshoppers first began appearing here in large numbers last year when the rains began.

Mr. Phillips, the U.S. entomologist, took a walk through the region a few days ago and found as many as 100 to 400 grasshoppers a square yard, or about four-fifths of a square meter. In areas not sprayed by the American planes, the concentrations were as high as 1,000 a square yard.

If the grasshoppers are allowed to grow to adulthood, in another few weeks, they will lay eggs and create an even more severe problem for 1987.

U.S. officials, worried that locusts and spraying would not be sufficient, recently won approval from Washington for additional large-scale spraying. But as the U.S. spraying operation, one of the four DC-7s crashed in the Atlantic.



Five locust species threaten to destroy millions of acres of food crops across Africa. Widespread rains last year after a long period of drought have produced ideal conditions for breeding.

after taking off from Dakar. Of the four crew members, one died and two are missing.

The United States had already spent \$1.5 million on the operation here. Senegal paid \$1.2 million for 56,000 gallons of the insecticide.

Zambia Turns Back Jetliner

Agence France-Presse

HARARE, Zimbabwe—Zambia air traffic controllers refused a scheduled Air Zimbabwe flight permission to overfly the country Friday night because the crew could not cite a clearance number, the government-controlled Herald newspaper reported Monday.

The traffic controller sent the plane, Flight UM124 from Harare to London, back to base, although the captain, Tony Thomas, had already been given clearance to fly over Lusaka for normal channels.

The aircraft, which was carrying Zimbabwe's health minister, Sydney Sekeramayi, among its 115 passengers, returned to Harare after an hour and 45 minutes in the air, without an estimated 11 tons of fuel. It took off later for London after the matter was resolved.

The incident "puzzled" aviation officials, the paper reported, because Air Zimbabwe has a block clearance to overfly Zambia and many other countries on its scheduled flights to Europe.

Last month Zambia forced a Portuguese airliner on a scheduled flight from Maputo, Mozambique, to Lisbon to land in Lusaka and held it for 19 hours "for flying over restricted areas without permission."

In August, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia declared the country under "partial war alert" to guard against South African air attacks and ordered local and foreign planes to get special clearance.

which was forced from the United States in three hours 47 minutes.

That operation "impeded" an explosion of grasshoppers," said Senegal's deputy director of the Agency for International Development in Senegal.

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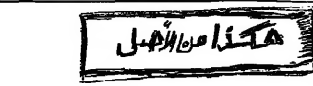
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Arizona's Governor Shows Offbeat Form in Race for Presidency

By Phil Gailley

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—In Governor E. Babbitt of Arizona running for president or training for the Olympic Games?

This summer the 46-year-old governor pedaled a 15-speed bicycle nearly 400 miles (650 kilometers) across Iowa, which holds the 50th presidential caucus.

Then it was off to New Hampshire, which follows Iowa with the first primary, to climb Mount Washington. And he recently took group of political fund-raisers on a hiking and horse-riding trip through the Grand Canyon.

Mr. Babbitt, tall and lean and eager for news coverage, says he is a man of separating himself from the Democratic pack in the early phase of the 1990 presidential campaign.

That hardly seems necessary for someone who keeps a pet snake named Logo around the house. He is a trained geologist and a member of the National Geographic Society.

He speaks in precise, complete sentences, and for years has been a jargonist on Democratic Party issues.

In recent months, Mr. Babbitt has been making frequent trips to Washington to testify before Congress and meet with reporters and political professionals, many of whom are increasingly curious about this political outsider.

When the Democratic debate is held by the party's presidential candidates, Mr. Babbitt promises, "One thing I'm not going to do is to sit on a stage with these other guys and differ with them in degrees like I saw in 1964."

Like some of his rivals for the nomination, Mr. Babbitt is a hunk of his own party and particularly those Democrats who support the budget-balancing law requiring successive cuts in federal spending to meet deficit-reduction goals.

Washington is a place where no one has the moral courage to talk about priorities," he said. "There cannot be social progress in the absence of priorities."

In Mr. Babbitt's view, the budget-balancing law is "everything that's rotten in Washington," a statement that nothing really matters, that there are no choices.

"Federal buildings with the same dignity as sick children," he complained. "Military bonds with the same priority as the homeless. And a congressman's junk mail with the same priority as your children's education. There really are priorities and it's time for Democrats to step up and say what they are."

Washington politicians are accustomed to being put down by governors running for president—Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan were given to Washington-bashing—and they are not at all that rattled by Mr. Babbitt. Some Democrats find his eclectic policy mixture refreshing.

Mr. Babbitt would like to see corporations pay taxes at a higher rate than small businesses. Perhaps, he said recently, small businesses should be exempted entirely from the U.S. corporate income tax.

He has told union workers that economic reality might require them to accept pay cuts, and he has told management that it should allow workers to share in profits when times are good.

He thinks well-off Social Security recipients should pay a higher tax on their benefits, with the revenue going to increase assistance to the elderly poor. He has proposed taxing the government-financed portion of Medicare's supplementary insurance program and using



Bruce E. Babbitt

the money to expand health and retirement benefits for the needy.

Some of Mr. Babbitt's ideas on Social Security, Medicare, farm subsidies and other federal benefit programs add up to what some consider Democratic heresy: a means test for benefits to which people are entitled.

So what is wrong with that, says Mr. Babbitt, adding, "I really don't understand why the Mellons and the Putzes get the same entitlements as a widower in a cold-water flat."

In recent weeks Mr. Babbitt appears to have found a theme for his decade-long candidacy. He speaks about the need to restore the nation's sense of "community," a theme of shared sacrifices and gains.

Secession Proposal Splits Blacks in Boston

By Margot Hornblower

Washington Post Service

BOSTON — On black radio shows here, the new rap song goes like this:

When the few control the many,

The rich get richer.

And the poor haven't any.

Like a ship in the face,

It's sailing.

Minutemen, Massachusetts, is the place to be.

A new city is forming in the consciousness of part of Boston's black population. It is named after Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black South African leader, and it would carve a hole out of Boston.

In a nonbinding ballot initiative on Nov. 4, voters in 10 city legislative districts will be asked if they want to form a separate city out of largely black and Hispanic neighborhoods in Roxbury, Mattapan, Dorchester, the South End, Jamaica Plain, Columbia Point and the Fenway. The communities, in effect, would be seceding from Boston.

The 12.5-square-mile (33-square-kilometer) city of Mandela would include one-quarter of the city's land, one-quarter of its 650,000 population and 98 percent of its black residents.

No one knows whether the initiative would pass in a vote-tight election, as this is likely to be. If it does, the state legislature would have to agree before the new municipality could be formed.

Nonetheless, the issue, which has split the black community, is likely to prove a powerful referendum on the well-being of the minority underclass in a city with segregated housing patterns and a history of racial tension.

It is a potentially embarrassing referendum for Mayor Raymond L. Flynn, who was elected three years ago on a platform of sharing the wealth of Boston's downtown boom with its decaying neighborhoods.

Greater Roxbury Incorporation Project, noted that the group gathered 5,000 signatures to place the initiative on the ballot.

Mr. Jones, 34, a violinist who also works as a free-lance television producer, founded the group with a neighbor, Curtis Davis, 35, an architect. He said he was inspired by the incorporation in 1983 of East Palo Alto, a largely black and Hispanic area near San Francisco.

"This doesn't have to be about race," Mr. Davis said. "It's about power."

Mr. Flynn has called the proposal "ridiculous," saying the Roxbury area "gets a sizable amount of services" while contributing only about 7 percent of the city's revenue.

While Mr. Bolling rejects seces-

sion, he favors conducting the referendum as "an effort to ensure we get our piece of the pie."

"It is an expression, a poll," he said. "It forces you to look at the inequities and say we need fundamental change in Boston."

However, referendum organizers say it is not merely symbolic. Andrew P. Jones, a founder of the

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Al Ullman, Ex-Congressman, Is Dead

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Former Representative Al Ullman of Oregon, 72, a Democrat who served 24 years in Congress, including six years as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, died Saturday of cancer.

Mr. Ullman was first elected to Congress in 1956 from Oregon's Second Congressional District, a largely rural area that comprises two-thirds of the state.

He served as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, but many of his more than 40 books were about the people and languages of the Caucasus.

He was born in Paris and received his doctorate in letters from the Ecole Normale Supérieure and held teaching posts at the University of Warsaw (1920-1921), Istanbul (1925-1931) and Uppsala (1931-1935), and the School of Higher Studies in Paris (1940-1945).

Cardinal Michele Pellegrino, former Archbishop of Turin, TURIN (AP) — Cardinal Michele Pellegrino, 83, a former archbishop of Turin who was known for

effort to help shore up the U.S. economy. His bill gave more than \$20 billion in income tax rebates to Americans in the spring of 1975.

Georges Dumézil, 88, Specialist in Mythologies PARIS (AP) — Georges Dumézil, 88, a French professor of comparative religion and Indo-European civilizations, died Saturday of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Dumézil, a member of the Académie Française, was a specialist in Indo-European mythologies, but many of his more than 40 books were about the people and languages of the Caucasus.

He was born in Paris and received his doctorate in letters from the Ecole Normale Supérieure and held teaching posts at the University of Warsaw (1920-1921), Istanbul (1925-1931) and Uppsala (1931-1935), and the School of Higher Studies in Paris (1940-1945).

Cardinal Michele Pellegrino, former Archbishop of Turin, TURIN (AP) — Cardinal Michele Pellegrino, 83, a former archbishop of Turin who was known for

his liberal views, died Friday after a long illness.

Cardinal Pellegrino, the son of a bricklayer, was a major figure in the Second Vatican Council in 1962-65, earning the reputation as a "new kind of bishop" for his strong stance in favor of theological freedom in the church.

Norm Cash, 51, Playful First Base for Detroit CHARLEVOIX, Michigan (AP) — Norm Cash, 51, a first baseman for 15 years with the Detroit Tigers and 1961 batting champion of the American League, died Sunday, apparently drowning in Lake Michigan.

Nicknamed "Stormin' Norman," he was remembered for both his humor and competitiveness. An American League All-Star in 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1972, Mr. Cash retired from baseball in 1974 with a lifetime .271 batting average.

■ Other deaths: Cassius A. Jensen, 83, who in 1949 invented the whirlpool bath that had his name as a household word, Tuesday in Scottsdale, Arizona.



Al Ullman

Steven J. Jensen, 95, an English writer of numerous best-selling novels and a staunch feminist, Sept. 30, of natural causes.

William Powell, 69, former chief United Nations spokesman and one of the preparatory staff who organized the first UN meetings in London in 1945, over the weekend, it was announced Monday in New York.



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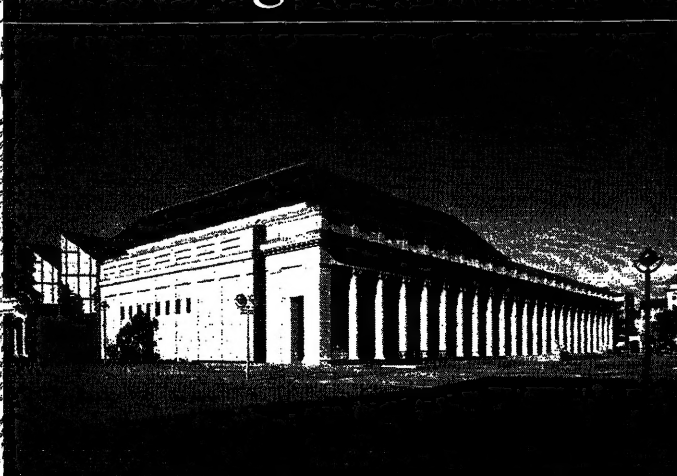
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Dutch Leader, Wife Help Catch Theft Suspects

The Associated Press

ROTTERDAM — Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and his wife helped catch a pair of suspected burglars after a chase by car and on foot, police said Monday.

A police spokesman, Gerrit de Jong, said the episode began Sunday afternoon when Mrs. Lubbers, the prime minister's wife, saw two men smashing a window of her car, which was parked outside the couple's home.

After calling her husband, Mrs. Lubbers ran outside, followed by the prime minister. The two men, who were pulling the radio from the car, ran away, according to Mr. de Jong. Mr. and Mrs. Lubbers jumped into the car and, after cruising the area for a few minutes, saw the burglars running toward a golf course.

The 47-year-old prime minister left the car and chased the men along the course, where they were eventually arrested by the police, who had been alerted by one of the Lubbers's sons.

Mr. de Jong said the two men were being held on suspicion of burglary.

The prime minister lives in his private residence and is not always accompanied by security personnel.

Militant Mayor Revives Belgian Language Dispute

By Steven J. Dryden

BRUSSELS — Only a few years ago, Belgian governments regularly collapsed over tension between the country's French- and Dutch-speaking populations.

Street brawls among language partisans were common, and more than a few Belgians wondered if their nation was becoming unmanageable.

This period of turbulence came to an end in the early part of this decade, following a reorganization of the government in 1980 that gave limited autonomy to the northern Dutch-speaking Flanders region and the southern, French-speaking area called Wallonia. The changes were designed to defuse the explosive language issue and the major political parties agreed to

focus their energy on Belgium's economic problems.

But the language question never disappeared, a fact that a foreign visitor learns as soon as he notices that traffic signs are written in two languages.

Even Pope John Paul II had to adjust when he came to Belgium in May 1985. Arriving at the national airport, situated in Flanders, he delayed his traditional kiss of the earth until he reached a welcoming ceremony in Brussels, which is officially bilingual.

About 55 percent of Belgians are Dutch-speaking, 44 percent speak French, and less than 1 percent speak German.

In recent weeks, the language question has returned to center stage. On Tuesday, the government is to face questioning in the legislature over the status of a French-speaking mayor in a town of territory officially designated as part of Flanders.

The matter itself is insignificant, but it evokes militant on both sides of the language divide.

Because the matter is being considered by the country's highest courts, the coalition government of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, itself a linguistic balancing act of four parties, has become involved.

Admirers of the Belgian system point out that in a world torn by ethnic, religious and language disputes it is an imperfect yet functioning model of how two cultures can live side by side. Whether Mr. Martens's government survives the current dispute could be seen as a test of how much progress has been

made by Belgium's experiment in peaceful coexistence.

The dispute concerns the Fourons, a group of villages near the German border that were transferred in 1963 from the French-speaking province of Liege to the Flemish Limburg province. About two-thirds of the 4,500 residents of the Fourons, however, consider themselves French-speakers, and have elected a militantly French-speaking mayor, Jos Happart.

Mr. Happart, though he apparently knows Dutch, has refused

to answer questions in Dutch during his term in office.

During the 19th century, when the coal and steel-based economy of Wallonia thrived, Belgium was dominated by a French-speaking bourgeoisie. Flanders, the Dutch dialect of Flanders, then a more rural and undeveloped region, was forbidden for use in the legislature, the courts and the schools.

The Flemish people only gradually won legal equality during the decades of the 20th century. But the resurgence of their past on-class status was so deep that when the Nazis occupied Belgium they attracted many right-wing Flemish collaborators who longed to merge with the Netherlands in a single Dutch state.

The collaboration tainted the Flemish nationalist movement for many years after 1945 but, by the 1960s, Flanders was making up its mind to separate from the

accident.

reforms should be slowly introduced, rather than be subject to large-scale revisions, as some other Flemish politicians advocate.

"He would like to go down in the history books as the man who finally put an end to the many years of intercommunal difficulties," the Brussels newspaper *Le Soir* commented Sunday.

The linguistic dilemma has its roots in what some Belgians call the "historical accident" that gave birth to their country in 1830. An improbable merger of Latin and Germanic elements, Belgium was carved out of the Netherlands and France by the great European power

legally at a better time rather than the fulfillment of a nationalist dream.

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tendency of each community to deny the existence of the other.

It is illustrated in very obvious way by the frequent lack of bilingual road signs outside of Brussels.

Mr. Martens switches back and forth from Dutch to fluent French during speeches in the legislature and at press conferences. But his command of both languages reflects the days when Flemish people had to know French in order to succeed in Belgium.

The learning of French by the younger Flemish generation is reportedly on the decline, while Walloons, who in the past disdained learning their country's other language, are crowding Dutch classes.

"Flemish young people think they have it made," said a Flemish businessman. "They think they don't have to learn French."

The director of a language school in Brussels, who has noticed the same attitude, said, "The general impression is that the Flemish, in place of French, will make the same mistake as the Walloons did before."

Many Belgians believe the gulf between the two communities is as wide as ever. But against the odds, the government appears to have on its side a secret loyalty, supported by the realization that neither Flanders nor Wallonia would be viable without the other.

"A lot of people shout for separation," the Flemish businessman said. "But most Belgians, although they don't like to admit it, are attached to their country."



Le Pen Says He'll Run For French Presidency

The Associated Press

PARIS — Jean-Marie Le Pen, head of the extreme-right National Front, criticized Sunday the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, a Gaullist, as tainted with socialism and said he would run for president in 1995.

The National Front represents a national alternative in case the expected failure of Mr. Chirac obliges him to make another detour toward socialism. "Mr. Le Pen told several thousand supporters at the party's sixth annual autumn gathering at Le Bourget, outside Paris,

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Social Democrats Say Bavaria Vote Hurt Them

The Associated Press

BONN — West Germany's coalition Social Democrats conceded Monday that the unexpected electoral losses in Bavaria last month had hurt the party's chances of winning the Jan. 25 general election.

James M. Markham of *The New York Times* reported earlier from Bonn that the party's share of the vote in the state election Sunday was its lowest in 40 years and thus four points below their 1982 total.

Frank-Joel Strauss, the Bavarian premier, whose Christian Social Union party is the second-largest in the governing coalition, easily retained his absolute majority, while the anti-establishment Greens won their first seats in the state assembly.

"There can be no argument about the outcome," said Strauss. "The Social Democrats' candidate for chancellor, the Bavarian Social Democrats very clearly missed their election target."

Mr. Strauss said he needed at

least 35 percent of the vote in Bavaria, a staunchly conservative state, to win an absolute majority in the Jan. 25 general election.

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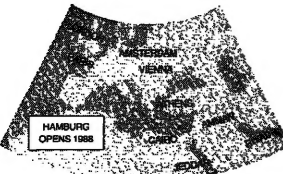
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THE REYKJAVIK TALKS: Sudden compromises, then departure without an agreement

The Mood at Reykjavik: Exhilaration, Despair

Weary U.S. Officials Cite Frustration Of Seeing Talks Advance, Collapse

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

REYKJAVIK — Upstairs in the crowded rooms of Hofdi House, they indulged over a bedtime.

Richard N. Perle, the assistant secretary of defense, and Colonel Robert Lindner, the nuclear weapons expert on the National Security Council, could find nowhere else to work in the hectic final hours of the Reykjavik summit.

So they put a board over the bathtub, and on this makeshift desk they drafted a proposal to essentially reduce nuclear missiles.

But downstairs, their proposal and other sweeping ideas to slow the arms race fell apart when Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev could not agree on limits for Mr. Reagan's proposed missile defense program.

So went the Reykjavik meeting, an exhilarating, tense and sometimes promising meeting of the superpowers that unfolded in the old house, the mayor's official banquet hall.

A U.S. official wearily sat down at the end and asked with a note of despair, "Well, did the Russians win at least?" They lost.

As Secretary of State George P.

Shultz announced that the talks had ended with deep disappointment, U.S. officials stood at the edge of the steps, their faces drawn and sad.

The officials said their frustration was deepened by the extraordinary way proposals unfolded at Hofdi House. American and Soviet experts on arms control and science worked through the night upstairs, the Russians in one room and the Americans in another.

For example, both superpowers have struggled for years over the issue of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and Asia. Six rounds of negotiations in Geneva had not produced an agreement. The experts from each side could not resolve the issue Saturday night, and decided to refer it back to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

But Sunday morning, the Russians suddenly changed their position. They agreed to a major cut in their Asian forces, they agreed to wipe out the European missiles and both sides came close to agreement on verification and short-range missiles.

"That is a breathtaking reduction from what now exists," Mr. Shultz said.

From the beginning of the talks, the president's proposed missile defense system, the Strategic Defense Initiative, was the center of attention, officials said. Mr. Reagan opened the meetings Friday with an explanation of his July 25 arms



President Ronald Reagan meeting with advisers in the Hofdi House during the meetings in Reykjavik. From left are Donald T. Regan, White House chief of staff; the president; Secretary of State George P. Shultz and John M. Poindexter, national security adviser.

control proposal to link the system with a phased elimination of ballistic missiles.

Mr. Gorbachev then laid out a new Soviet proposal, officials said, for a 50-percent cut in strategic forces on both sides. Mr. Reagan talked with his advisers at lunch Friday and decided to suggest to Mr. Gorbachev the establishment of the expert groups to hammer out the details.

As the working groups began Saturday night, American officials were optimistic. The Russians had suggested that if things went well, the two leaders would submit instructions to their chief foreign policy officials to work out a "framework" of the agreement, from which a treaty could be drafted.

The experts hit some snags as they worked through the night, but according to U.S. participants they still had a sense of impending success.

For example, they came to agreement on how to tackle the most contentious issue that Mr. Gorbachev has made a top priority. They agreed to try and improve verification provisions in the two unilateral testing treaties before turning to other negotiations, officials said.

But they subsequently bogged down over Soviet insistence that the negotiations be directed toward a comprehensive test ban treaty.

that the United States has opposed.

The experts also realized at about midnight that they alone could not bridge the deep disagreements over Mr. Reagan's missile defense plan.

But they did make detailed efforts to work out a compromise between Mr. Reagan's proposal to eliminate ballistic missiles and Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for a 50-percent cut in each nation's strategic forces, coming to agreement on the numbers of warheads and how weapons would be counted, issues that had been stumbling blocks for years.

While Mr. Gorbachev's 50-percent proposal was unacceptable to Mr. Reagan in some respects, by 5 A.M. the working groups had come up with a compromise that preserved the Soviet leader's idea and also achieved Mr. Reagan's goal of eliminating the missiles.

On Sunday morning, the two leaders turned to their greatest hurdle: the president's space-based missile defense system.

Mr. Gorbachev, according to U.S. participants, renewed his argument that it was an attempt to achieve a first-strike capability. Mr. Gorbachev kept the focus on the subject all day, officials said.

When Mr. Reagan responded that he wanted to make nuclear missiles obsolete, an official said,

Mr. Gorbachev came back with a question: "What is the function of the defense? If there are no missiles? Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz insisted that it was to function as an "insurance policy."

The Russians had pressed for a 10-year commitment from Mr. Reagan to honor the restrictions in the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, officials said. The Russians wanted to decide how to deal with the Strategic Defense Initiative at the end of that period. But Mr. Reagan insisted that the United States have the right to deploy it.

The Russians showed no interest in Mr. Reagan's offer to share "benefits" of the technology, officials said. Their goal, said one participant, was a "clean kill on SDI."

Sunday afternoon, the experts worked upstairs while Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev hammered away at the missile defense issue.

The final obstacle was the Soviet demand for a modification of the treaty that would severely restrict the defense system. After several hours, officials upstairs began to realize the effort was doomed.

"It just broke up," said a participant.

The experts upstairs learned of the breakdown when they looked out the window and saw Mr. Gorbachev getting into his car.

Rights Issue Sidelined, Dimming Émigré Hopes

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

REYKJAVIK — The human rights issue played a secondary role in the meetings here and officials indicated that the cause of Soviet Jewish emigration had received a setback because of the inability of the two sides to reach an arms control agreement.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said human rights issues had been raised "on a number of occasions" during the talks between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

But it was evident from remarks made by Mr. Shultz and other officials that the issue of rights had, despite pledges made by the president, emerged as secondary to arms control.

Two émigrés, sons of Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate, expressed disappointment and anger at the results.

Alex Goldfarb, a Columbia University microbiologist who left the Soviet Union 11 years ago, said, "Human rights was a secondary issue clearly and all of us are deeply, deeply disappointed."

His father, David, has been trying to leave the Soviet Union for seven years.

Alexander Stepak, the son of Vladimir Stepak, another Soviet Jew who has been trying to emigrate, said: "I see no progress at all now, and we see no progress for the future. They have tied up people who want to leave with arms control. No rockets, no people."

Mr. Stepak, who emigrated in 1978 and is now a student at Temple University Medical School in Philadelphia, added:

"We feel the Lilliputians in the Swift novel. The giants are playing with us. There is no arms deal, so people in the Soviet Union suffer and die and disappear. Who cares?"

Mr. Shultz, asked about the rights issue at a news conference, said:

"The issue of human rights was brought up on a number of occasions and some very significant material was passed to the Soviet Union, which they accepted, that stated not only our views, but, in detail, things about Jewish emigration, the numbers of people who have signed their desire to leave, lists of people, things of that kind."

Mr. Shultz expressed hope of eventually "settling up some kind of

systematic basis for discussing" the rights issue.

Further discussions of rights were left unclear, and such issues as potential progress in Jewish emigration and the reconciliation of divided families were left uncertain by the break-up of the meeting.

Before the Iceland meeting, U.S. officials indicated privately that arms control issues would dominate but that human rights would also serve as a theme. Publicly, Mr. Reagan and others insisted that the rights issue would carry equal weight.

Last week, Mr. Reagan told human rights leaders at the White House that a full summit meeting in the United States could take place only if the Soviet Union improved its human rights record.

Failure by the Soviet Union to respond to the issue of human rights and emigration, officials said, diminishes the flexibility of the United States on arms control and other issues.



Alex Goldfarb with a picture of his father, David, who has wanted to leave Russia for seven years.

Mrs. Gorbachev's Guards Leave Agent Out in Cold

New York Times Service

REYKJAVIK — Raisa M. Gorbachev's crack KGB team misplaced one of its men on Sunday.

An Iceland state radio reporter, Sigurdur Arnardottir, found the Soviet secret police agent pacing back and forth helplessly on a farm 50 miles (80 kilometers) from Reykjavik.

Mrs. Gorbachev visited a small chapel on a remote farm in Búrfell on Sunday morning and the motorcade sped off, stranding the agent, who said his name was Vasilyev. The KGB did not immediately notice Vasilyev was missing and, by the time Miss Arnardottir found him, he was hungry and worried.

She gave him a ride back to town, gave him some Coca-Cola and chocolate biscuits — a favorite snack in Iceland — and returned him to the Soviet cruise ship *Georgi Ost*.

"I hope they won't send him to Siberia or anything," Miss Arnardottir said as she watched him trudge up the gangplank.

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U.S. Reaction Splits Along Political Lines

WASHINGTON — U.S. political analysts were divided Monday over the results of the Iranian meeting. Liberals called the failure to reach arms agreement a tragedy and conservatives praised President Ronald Reagan for refusing to walk into what they called a Soviet trap.

"I think the whole meeting in a sense was a Soviet trap," said Zbig-

niew Brzezinski, who was President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser.

"I think the Soviets proposed that summit allegedly for discussion in order to spring on the president a series of proposals for which he would then be condemned publicly if he refused to accept," Mr. Brzezinski continued in a television interview.

But Stephen Cohen, an expert on

Soviet affairs at Princeton University, said: "I think it was a tragedy. I think a moment has been missed."

Mr. Reagan was to address the nation late Monday to discuss the talks he had with Mikhail S. Gorbachev on Saturday and Sunday.

Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat and a senior member of the Senate Arms Services Committee, seemed critical of Mr. Reagan's position.

"Perhaps there were miscalculations on both sides but the Soviets got down to the bottom line," Mr. Nunn said. "It didn't seem to me we were prepared to deal with that."

Malcolm Toos, a former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, said in a separate television interview that the failure proved that agreements can only be ratified, not negotiated, at a summit meeting.

But in New Delhi, Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger praised Mr. Reagan for refusing to give up the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, a broad program of missile defense based in space. "It took major courage and responsibility on the president's part," Mr. Weinberger said.

■ **Politicians Divided**

Ward Walsh and David S. Broder of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The impasse in Iranian stepped Democratic criticism of SDI on both Capitol Hill and the campaign trail on Sunday, but Republicans said they believed voters would rally behind the president because he "did not blink" at the meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

A Republican pollster, Robert Forster, said, "It was at least five or six days before people have absorbed what happened and judged what they think. Meanwhile, every Senate candidate of both parties is going to be asked, 'Would you have made the deal or not?'"

Republicans, who are seeking to maintain control of the Senate, were obviously denied the "halo" that would have enveloped their candidates had Mr. Reagan returned in triumph — either with an arms-control agreement or with enough progress to warrant the announcement of a Gorbachev visit to the United States for a full-scale summit.

Whether the issue is one Democrats can turn to their advantage in the closing days of the race, or whether it will stoke the momentum some of them think they have gained by focusing on economic fears, was less clear.

A Democratic pollster, Peter D. Hart, said public support for SDI research had been conditioned on its use as an arms-control bargaining chip, and Democratic candidates now ask: "If not now, when? Do we have to spend a trillion dollars when we could have had arms control this year?"

But another Democratic pollster, Harrison Hickman, said "expectations weren't very high" for the hastily arranged weekend meeting, "so disillusionment won't be very deep."

The impasse appeared certain to precipitate the debate on arms-control issues in Congress during the last few days of this session.

While there was no immediate indication that the summit outcome would lead to a scrapping of an agreement on arms-control issues reached by House Democrats and Senate Republicans, there were widespread predictions of a "national debate" as Congress meets in November.

The partisan positioning began almost instantly. The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richard G. Lugar, a Republican from Indiana, expressed satisfaction that "the president did not blink." The making minority member, Senator Charles Pell, a Democrat from Rhode Island, called the outcome "a day for mankind."

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JAPAN:

Problem for Aged

(Continued from page 1)

living. The average Japanese house or apartment is simply too small for three generations, they say.

Even when space exists, the will to make a success of a situation as demanding as joint living often is not there.

Scholars and amateurs alike point to the modern daughter-in-law. In former days, she waited obediently on her husband's parents, becoming a virtual slave to the mother. She suffered in silence, knowing that one day she would be served the same way.

Today, she is often unwilling. Old people, bitter that they are denied the respect they gave in their younger days, move out or never move in.

Corresponding the shift in customs is the fact that there are no many more old people. The traditional Japanese diet, a low-fat blend of fish, vegetables and rice, combined with improved medical care and sanitation and a low crime rate, have driven longevity up. In 1983, life expectancy stood at a world record 80.46 years for women and 74.84 for men.

In the government's view, the problem is largely economic, one that could up Japan of its dynamism and alter its world competitiveness.

In 1960, the so-called economic miracle began, Japan had about 8.5 working people for each one who had retired. At present, there are about 6.1 workers. By the century's end, that figure could drop as low as 3.9 workers for each retired person, government projections show.

This productivity must rise just to maintain the national standard of living.

The national pension system, however, claims to benefit the problem by freezing benefits at current levels and delaying eligibility for some women's pensions to 60 from 55.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz speaking in Brussels Monday after briefing NATO allies on the Reykjavik talks.

SHULTZ: Accord Is Still Possible

(Continued from page 1)

reaching an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mr. Shultz said the United States still was prepared to go ahead with the initiative agreement reached at the meeting on these missiles, but added, "I can't speak for the Russians."

The agreement would have removed all such Soviet and American missiles from Europe and placed a ceiling of 100 warheads on Soviet intermediate-range missiles stationed in Asia and American intermediate-range missiles based in the United States.

Mr. Shultz said it remained to be

seen what the reaction in Europe would be. But he said that for the president's state-based missile defense system, the Soviet state would "take away the very incentive that brought" the possible agreement "about in the first place."

The secretary of state said Mr. Reagan's critics had feared he would give in to pressure at the meeting and agree to "something unwelcome for the sake of an agreement" and "in the end sell out."

"They were wrong," he said. "I think the so-called critics didn't know their man. They underestimated him."

Mr. Shultz said it remained to be

BUSH: Aide Knows CIA Figure

(Continued from page 1)

the anti-Sandinista supply effort, was in fact working directly with the Salvadoran government.

President Jose Napoleon Duarte, disavowing a number of reports from volunteer organizations and rebel officials over the last three years, has denied that Mosquito Airport near the capital was being used to ferry in Nicaraguans. He said Friday he knew nothing of Mr. Gomez's activities.

A report in the Los Angeles Times said Mr. Gomez was attached to the Salvadoran Air Force on a private basis. Other reports said his ostensible job was to help train Salvadoran pilots for what is called the "Lightning Team." This is a method of using U.S.-supplied helicopter gunships to flush out leftist guerrillas in the Salvadoran hills.

But Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Vargas, a commander in Mosquito province who helped the Salvadoran Army develop its counterinsurgency tactics, said he never heard of a Mr. Gomez. Mr. Rodriguez or any other U.S. adviser to the helicopter squadron.

■ **Bush Confirms Link**

Philip Shuman of The New York Times reported from Washington that Mr. Bush has acknowledged that his national security adviser had been a Central Intelligence Agency veteran identified as a leader of a secret effort to supply Nicaraguans rebels.

But the vice president continued to deny Sunday involvement in overseeing the supply operations to the rebels, known as "contras," who are fighting the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

Through a spokesman, the vice president said he had met twice in his office with Mr. Gomez, but only to discuss El Salvador.

The Los Angeles Times reported Saturday that Mr. Gomez has told associates he reported to Mr. Bush about his role in the supply effort. The newspaper said that Mr. Gomez went to El Salvador in 1983 to advise that government but this year began working exclusively on the contra supply system.

According to Mr. Bush's staff, Gomez was a CIA agent and a Salvadoran Air Force as a counterinsurgency specialist.

Mr. Bush's spokesman, Martin Flanagan, said in an interview that Mr. Gomez was recommended for the job by Donald P. Gregg, a former intelligence agency official who is Mr. Bush's national security adviser.

Edward Humes, an American captured after his cargo plane was shot down in Nicaragua last week, said Mr. Gomez was a CIA agent and was running the supply operations to the rebels from a Salvadoran air base.

The CIA has denied that Mr. Gomez worked directly or indirectly for the agency.

Mr. Flanagan said Mr. Bush had not met with Mr. Gomez, most recently in May. On Saturday the vice president called Mr. Gomez "a patriot."

Mr. Flanagan said that the conversations in the vice president's office had lasted 10 to 15 minutes, and did not involve the Nicaraguans rebels.

The vice president, Mr. Fitzwater, said he knew that Mr. Gomez was a CIA agent, but he said now that Mr. Gomez might be involved in aiding the rebels.

SOVIET: A New Campaign

(Continued from page 1)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Mr. Arbatov said he did not have details of the rest of Mr. Karpo's itinerary, but he said he would visit several capitals.

Mr. Thatcher is due to visit Mr. Gorbachev in Moscow, probably in the spring.

■ **U.S. 'Ambitions' Assailed**

The press agency Tass said that the failed superpower meeting "threw unusually bright light on the tremendous imperial ambitions of ruling U.S. circles." The Associated Press reported from Moscow on Monday.

The agency reported Mr. Gorbachev's return from Reykjavik without comment, and there was no indication that he made a statement on arrival.

Tass blamed Washington for the collapse of the Iceland meeting and said that the United States was pursuing the SDI program without constraints or a sense of reality.

The press agency condemned the Reagan administration for rejecting the Kremlin's proposal to restrict research and testing of space weapons development for 10 years.

The agency's military commentator, Vladimir Chervyshev, wrote that the U.S. administration "wants a completely free hand to make preparations for the militarization of space, and it does not want to think what political risks this policy is fraught with."

The Tass commentary was the first since the Soviet state-run media to the disagreement in Reykjavik over SDI.

Soviet morning newspapers evidently went to press too early Sunday to report more than the fact that the summit meeting had ended and that Mr. Gorbachev had given a news conference.

Radio and television on Monday broadcast Mr. Gorbachev's assessment of the meeting. Tass distributed a full text of his news conference, shown live on television last Sunday.

NOBEL: Cell Researchers

(Continued from page 1)

1940s to do research, and in 1969 became director of the Laboratory of Cell Biology in Rome. He holds both U.S. and Italian citizenship.

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Professor Cohen called their early work a "completely collaborative effort between chemistry and biology."

While Dr. Levi-Montalcini was commended on the new growth factor, Dr. Cohen was criticized for his discovery of nerve and skin growth-regulating factors in animals were the first of many such substances to be discovered and characterized. Their discovery led to research by the National Cancer Institute on an immune system growth factor known as interleukin-2, that is undergoing experimental studies as a cancer therapy.

The Nobel prize is the first of the Nobel prizes to be announced this week. The winner of the Nobel prize for literature will be announced Tuesday. The awards were established by Alfred Nobel, a Swedish who invented dynamite.

Soviet Official Visits WARREN

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Prime Minister Nikolai I. Rybkov of the Soviet Union arrived Monday in Warsaw for an "official visit of friendship," the press agency PAP reported.

Visitors Find Iraq Oil Field Undamaged

Reuters

KIRKUK, Iraq — Oil experts from Iraq's Kirkuk oil field are at full capacity, officials said Monday. Reporters who visited the installations saw no sign of damage.

Iran said on Saturday that its forces had destroyed a 30,000 barrel-a-day refinery and other major installations in a raid on Kirkuk earlier that day.

Iran denied the Iranian report late Saturday night, and the Iraqi News Agency quoted information Minister Latif Nassif al-Jassem as saying the Kirkuk installations were intact.

An Iranian war information spokesman on Sunday challenged the Iraqis to take foreign reporters to Kirkuk to see the situation there.

Reporters were flown to Kirkuk, 170 miles (250 kilometers) north of Baghdad. They spent four hours in the oil field on Monday and saw all the areas that Iran said had been attacked by its commandos and Kurdish guerrilla allies.

Dozens of surface-to-air missile emplacements and anti-aircraft guns were scattered over the hills surrounding the oil field.

At the main pumping station of a pipeline which carries crude oil to the Turkish Mediterranean coast, the control panel gave a reading of Monday's oil export figure.

"The figure 6,860 cubic meters you are reading here is pumping per hour at 15 degrees centigrade," said Abdul-Razzaq Hussein, the chief supervisor of the Iraq-Turkish pipeline. "Any oil export would tell you this means 1.05 million barrels per day."

At the K-1 pumping station, which Tehran said had been destroyed in the attack, there was also no sign of damage but it was shut down.

East Caspian regional manager of the state pipeline authority BOTAS in Adana, Turkey, which is responsible for the pipeline's nearby Yarmouk terminal, said by telephone: "There is no abnormality."

Iran also said Monday that its air force attacked a refinery at Shiraz in western Iran and factories in central Iran.

Iran reported that 60 civilians were killed and 40 were wounded in the raids and that its long-range artillery opened fire on Basra, Iraq's second city, in retaliation.

ASSESS: Doubt and Tension

(Continued from page 1)

Missile Treaty proposed by Mr. Gorbachev, that would have limited SDI testing.

Mr. Reagan yielded considerable ground on format and symbolism for Mr. Gorbachev. The failure of this to produce anything will not only be a political embarrassment for the president, but also could make it very difficult for him to accept a renewal of talks with Mr. Gorbachev.

Most important, Mr. Reagan permitted arms control to dominate the Reykjavik meeting, just as the Russians had said from the beginning should. And the public presentation of his concessions Sunday conveyed an impression that they had been made casually.

Apparently confident of his powers of persuasion, the president appeared to ignore warnings from U.S. conservatives that he had to link any progress on arms control to restraints in Soviet behavior.

Instead, Mr. Reagan permitted a visible showing of arms control from the other political problems in the establishment by agreeing to the establishment of two separate working groups of experts.

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OPINION

Both Congress and Reagan Erred in Sanctions Debacle

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Much has been made by the Reagan administration of the useful blow that President Reagan's power and prestige would suffer if a Republican Senate overrode his veto of congressional sanctions against South Africa. The New York Times was alone in its analysis: "The action was a major rebuff to the president, one sought to avert in his prepared to get."

Now it is true that the overwhelming vote and Senate majority to override the veto of the administration's sanctions would be a big rebuff to any president, the more so to one with so little left in his second term. Even a president as popular as Ronald Reagan

overrode a "yes" vote and Senator Lugar himself supports the override largely as a symbolic signal to "put the United States on the right side of history," the South African foreign minister has at least some ground for complaining that "no reason or argument could have stemmed this emotional tide."

The issue here is not whether any set of sanctions will further the aim proclaimed by Senator Kennedy and other supporters of sanctions: "Apartheid must end." Perhaps universal punitive sanctions would force South Africa's white supremacists to change their ways. But the administration's sanctions would be a big rebuff to any president, the more so to one with so little left in his second term. Even a president as popular as Ronald Reagan

Aliens are unlikely to take their lead from a U.S. Congress bitterly at odds with a U.S. president.

It is hard to put to rest his balance of his command over Congress. But it is not equanimity in the rest of the world that is at stake. The administration's sanctions would be a big rebuff to any president, the more so to one with so little left in his second term. Even a president as popular as Ronald Reagan

When the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richard Lugar, calls the crushing, bipartisan congressional defeat of the president's South Africa veto a "major rebuff to the president," he is right. But it is not the only rebuff to the president's policy. The administration's sanctions would be a big rebuff to any president, the more so to one with so little left in his second term. Even a president as popular as Ronald Reagan

There are, then, some (as well as self-serving) arguments for the competing policies. There is no argument for a U.S. non-policy conveyed to South Africa by the rest of the world via a congressional override of a presidential veto.

Congress is hardly blameless. Senator Lugar is not wrong about the part played by the administration. But the administration's sanctions would be a big rebuff to any president, the more so to one with so little left in his second term. Even a president as popular as Ronald Reagan



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Proper" English: What Approach for American Blacks?

In spite of the furor generated by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's remarks, his statement was seen by most of us for what it was — a racist gaffe. Having enjoyed considerable contact with the Japanese, I am secure in my belief that life on a tiny island provides little opportunity for acquiring a serious understanding of American minorities.

Much more distressing are the remarks of the columnist William Raspberry ("Black People Must Learn to Talk in America's Common Language," Oct. 6). He professes a recipe for alleviating some of the problems of the black community by teaching them to speak "proper" English. This is a racist gaffe.

A good indication of the plight of American education may be found in Mr. Raspberry's generally sensible article. He feels compelled to throw a sop to standardization by agreeing that, objectively, standard English is "just another dialect" among many. His argument is that standard English, while not more "correct" than "black English," happens to have more prestige and currency. This is preposterous. Standard English is the language spoken, with infinitesimal variations, by the influential and educated classes of at least four nations. It is, in only its most modern form, the vehicle of one of the world's great bodies of literature. It is probably, at present, the most widely understood language among educated people on the planet.

Back to the Black-Satchel Days of Medicine

By Zira De Fries

NEW YORK — Doctors who came of age in the not too distant past may find it hard to imagine what it was like to practice medicine in the bygone era when doctors were entrepreneurs and freedom was the order of the day.

It was so simple then. During World War II, I practiced as a country doctor in a small New England town. This meant that I did not have to worry about the need for several specialists, many laboratories, a vast array of expensive machines and a variety of medications. But just as there was little help, so there were few ethical constraints, no malpractice suits and hardly any worries about patients' rights.

To be sure, doctoring could mean going out alone in the middle of the night in sub-zero weather. I once traveled over miles of snow-covered roads in search of an isolated farmhouse only to be greeted upon arrival by a pack of wolfhounds not waiting to devour me if I opened my car door. Given the choice between saving the patient's life or my own, I opted for the latter — no ethical dilemmas bogged

me down — and drove off to get help the best I could.

In another far-off farmhouse I attended to a woman in labor. The menace of a woman from a drunk and interfering husband, inside the squalid house the patient lay on a mattress covered with

MEANWHILE

old newspapers. The baby was well on the way. I finished the delivery and tied the cord with a shoe string — it was the only thing available — all the while finding out a drunken husband and a boy of curious taste eager to assist. No remuneration was forthcoming, and none was expected in the circumstances.

In fact, there were many occasions when poverty precluded payment. Not that my fees were high: I charged \$3 for a home visit, which might be a block away or 20 miles. Often, produce was offered in lieu of greenbacks: fruits, veg-

etables, chickens with feathers still on, eggs and baked goods — all willingly accepted in those days of rationing.

Back at my combination home and office, neighborhood children watched my comings and goings, exclaiming: "There goes the lady-doctor-mum." (A female doctor was a rarity in those days.) Children often came in without parents, asking to be bandaged or sewed up. (No consent forms were needed to hinder the process.) I replaced dislocations, set fractures, even tended to serious infectious diseases — and somehow my little black bag filled with half a dozen instruments and medications saw me through. That there were no dreadful mishaps was due more to luck than to superior medical know-how.

From today's perspective, my practice seems primitive in the extreme. Obviously, there were frustrations. But there was an exhilaration in making my own decisions and in taking sole responsibility for what I did. There were some eyebrows raised because of my gender, but essentially I was just a doctor. I had a shiny black satchel and a gleaming stethoscope. The tattered bag and tarnished stethoscope are now my only memorabilia.

Looking back, I sometimes wonder how any patient ever survived, given the limited techniques available.

The saving grace may well have been the absence of government regulations, peer review, malpractice premiums and the alphabet soup — the DRGs (diagnostic related groups) and HMOs (health maintenance organizations) — that we contend with now. In the old days, courts did not make medical decisions and bureaucrats did not have to sanctify what doctors did. Doctors had a clear sense of their role, and by and large the public accepted it. Doctors were not perceived as gods but neither were they perceived as demons, and they were rarely thought of as business people.

The old order of private entrepreneurial practice is no longer the centerpiece in the doctor's world. In fact, it may soon cease to exist. Still, the ramparts of corporate medicine can't be all that impenetrable. There are plenty of practicing physicians out there who still know the way the doctor-patient relationship has been transformed. They remember the trust and confidence and satisfaction once gave both patient and doctor.

Who says the almost moribund relationship can't be restored.

The writer is assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. She contributed this to The New York Times.

You Call This American?

It was with great surprise that I read on Oct. 3, in your full-page appeal for funds for the "Patriot Flame of Liberty," that you were an American paper. I, never occurred to me that an English-language newspaper published all over the world and regularly concentrating its most vicious attacks on the president of the United States and his policies could call itself American.

FRANK QUALLS O'NEILL, Zermatt, Switzerland

Dutch Were There First

In response to "Their 'New Look' Leaves Many Japanese in a Dilemma" (Oct. 2):

In her interesting opinion column, Hiroko Yamane states that "an American steamship arrived in Uruga Harbor in 1853 to open the country up after two and a half centuries of isolation." In the early 17th century, the Dutch East India Company had firmly established itself on the Dutch peninsula in Nagasaki Bay with the encouragement of the Japanese, their Spanish and Portuguese predecessors having been banned by the authorities in 1640. For the next two centuries the Dutch were the only contact the Japanese had with the West.

Consequently, Japanese culture bore many traces of Dutch influence. Dutch was the language of Japanese scientists who needed access to Western technology. Dutch physicians were frequently at the Japanese court, and the Dutch inhabitants of Decima were depicted in paintings and decorative objects in a style called "Nagasaki." In 1812, when the Dutch flag was hoisted down worldwide (the Netherlands having been occupied by Napoleon's troops) it still flew in Decima, thanks to the conservative Japanese, who were determined to deal only with the Dutch — even if the Dutch state had ceased to exist.

RICHARD DE BURCHURCH, Paris

Spreading Disinformation

The rigorous New York Times and Washington Post editorials (Oct. 4 and 6) accusing President Reagan's spokesmen of KGB-like disinformation tactics are themselves typical examples of Leninist-conservative disinformation: scolding others of what you knowfully are doing yourselves. You and your colleagues at The Post and The Times cannot be so naive as to fail to realize that your own methods of distorting the news and influencing your readers toward certain

objectives — biased editorials and headline, selective page allocations, adroit focusing, expert omissions and so forth — are a species of disinformation.

L. MARTIN, Paris

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BANK OF GHANA

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
NEW GUIDELINES ON BUYING AND SELLING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

1.—With effect from September 19th, 1986, the Bank of Ghana shall operate a new system for determining the exchange rate of the Cedi and for the allocation of foreign exchange. This is a two-tier system of exchange which will have an officially determined exchange rate, to be called Window I rate, and an auction-determined exchange rate to be called Window II rate. The two rates will cover mutually exclusive sets of transactions.

The objectives of the new system are:

- to allow the exchange rate to respond to changes in the demand for and the supply of foreign exchange;
- to ensure prompt allocation of foreign exchange;
- to minimize the use of administrative mechanism in the allocation of foreign exchange;
- to promote trade liberalization through elimination of controls on trade payments and thereby enhance the volume of external trade;
- to attract foreign exchange which is currently held outside the banks into the banking system.

II.—TYPES OF TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE AUCTION

Transactions that are eligible under the auction, together with their supporting documents are:

- Payments for imports under letters of credit. Supporting documents required are:
 - import license;
 - proforma invoice.
- Payments for merchandise imports in respect of:
 - Bills for Collection. Supporting documents required are:
 - Exchange Control Form A1.
 - Customs Entry Form.
 - Customs Final Invoice (commercial invoice).
 - Cash Report of Fluctuation.
- Drawings under letters of credit. Supporting documents required are:
 - Exchange Control Form A1.
 - Cable Advice.
- Suppliers Credit. The supporting document required is a letter of approval of terms and conditions of the credit by Supplier's Credit Committee.
- Others. Supporting documents required are relevant Exchange Control Forms duly approved by Bank of Ghana.
- Other Transfers. Supporting documents required are relevant Exchange Control Forms duly approved by Bank of Ghana.

III.—TRANSACTIONS FOR WHICH BIDDING IS NOT REQUIRED

- Direct allocation to government shall be at Window II rate.
- Persons or organizations wishing to purchase foreign exchange for the following transactions do not need to enter the auction market. Instead, they should apply directly with the relevant supporting documents to their bankers, who will provide the amounts at the prevailing Window II rate.

- Foreign exchange applications of less than U.S. \$500 in respect of any of the transactions eligible under the auction.
- Foreign exchange request to cover the following:
 - Medical Care Abroad. The supporting document is an approved Exchange Control Form M1.
 - Educations. The supporting document is an approved Exchange Control Form M1.
 - Tuition. The supporting document is an approved Exchange Control Form M1.
 - Living Allowance. The supporting document is an approved Exchange Control Form M1.
- Personal Remittances (Quota). The supporting document is either approved Exchange Control Form Q1, Q2, or Q3 as the case may be.
- The supporting document is an approved Exchange Control Form C1.

TIME-TABLE FOR AUCTION WEEK

For each auction week, the following time-table will be observed: MONDAY-THURSDAY — Collection and completion of application forms, Form FXB1/86 (for a fee of c100) and Submission of application forms in sealed envelopes, between 8:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. FRIDAY — Conduct of Auction between 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Any amendment to the time-table for any week will be announced by the Bank of Ghana.

CONDITIONS FOR THE RELEASE AND USE OF FUNDS

- Successful bidders must use the funds from the auction only for the purpose stated in the application form.
 - Unless otherwise provided, commercial banks will ensure that settlement takes place within ten (10) working days after the date on which the foreign exchange was transferred from the Bank of Ghana. Furthermore, the commercial banks are to ensure that the payment is for the intended purpose.
 - All foreign exchange won from the auction and not utilized within the stipulated time period shall be returned to the Bank of Ghana at the exchange rate at which it was acquired.
 - In respect of a bid for foreign exchange to open a letter of credit, the commercial bank will ensure that the letter of credit is established for the successful bidder within fifteen (15) working days from the day on which funds were released. The letter of credit must have an expiry date of not more than ninety (90) days and the related goods must be shipped within that period. Otherwise, the successful bidder loses the right to use the foreign exchange won.
- In circumstances where goods are made in order to be delivered after the ninety (90) day limit, special permission from the Foreign Exchange Auction Committee will have to be obtained. For further enquiries the public is advised to contact their bankers.

THE ALL NEW A320
Record Breaker.

Almost two years before its entry into service, eleven airlines have already placed commitments for over 260 aircraft, making the A320 the greatest sales success in the

history of commercial jetliners at this stage in its development.

AIRBUS INDUSTRIE
YOUR BEST RETURN ON INVESTMENT

NYSE Most Actives					Market Sales					NYSE Index					Monday's NYSE Closing					AMEX Diary					NASDAQ Index					AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Adv.	Decl.	Net	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.		
IBM	145.00	144.00	144.00	-1.00	100	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00	100	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
GE	50.00	49.00	49.00	-1.00	100	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Rises in Torpid Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange managed a modest gain Monday in the slowest trading day of the year as the double holiday of Columbus Day and Yom Kippur kept activity to a minimum.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which climbed 18.99 last week, rose 5.20 Monday to 2,541.10. Advances led declines 722-660 among the 1,261 issues traded.

Broad-market indexes edged higher. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.19 to 135.89, the price of an average share rose 5 cents and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.43 to 235.91.

Big Board volume was just under 55 million shares, compared with 107 million shares traded Friday. It was the slowest day since Jan. 20, when volume totaled 85.3 million shares.

Trade of Lister of Joseph & Co. and trading was "very quiet with little block activity."

The IBM earnings came out and that probably was a positive for the market overall and should help stabilize IBM, she said.

IBM reported Monday that its earnings in the third quarter dipped to \$1.76 a share from \$2.40 in the year-ago period. For the first nine months of the year, earnings totaled \$5.53 a share, down from \$6.31 a share, in the same period of last year. The earnings were in line with expectations.

The Merrill Lynch Market Letter said Monday that the "market has taken on a better tone in recent weeks, but caution remains the watchword of investors shaken by the September plunge."

Anne E. Gregory, the letter's publisher, said: "There could be some modest trading rallies

over the next several weeks, but we continue to expect a test of the recent low of 1,750 on the Dow Jones index. Some modest trading is probable before the bull market regains some of its earlier vigor."

Gregory said that there appears to be a shift taking place in the market's leadership. "Stocks of capital goods and basic industry groups that were laggards in the bull market have been showing signs of relative strength in recent weeks," Ms. Gregory said. "We think they could emerge as leaders in the next upward swing of the bull market."

Pacificor was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 9 to 36. IBM followed, off 14 to 122, and USX was third, unchanged at 274.

Among other technology issues, Digital Equipment was off 9 to 90, Cray Research gained 1/2 to 77 1/2, Burroughs was up 1/2 to 70 1/2 and Hewlett-Packard closed unchanged at 67 1/2.

BankAmerica rose 1/4 to 14 1/4. A former World Bank president, A.W. Clausen, has been named to replace its president, Samuel Ammons, at the helm of BankAmerica Corp.

BankAmerica, the second-largest U.S. banking company, named Mr. Clausen as chairman and chief executive officer on Sunday after the company's board accepted Mr. Ammons's resignation as president and chief executive.

AT&T gained 1/2 to 23 1/2.

Prices were mixed in extremely slow trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Wicks led the Amex exchange, unchanged at 44. Everest & Jennings Class A followed, down 1/4 to 11 1/4. Horn & Hardart was up 1/4 to 18 1/4.

The National Association of Securities Dealers' index of OTC stocks rose 0.52 to 354.05.

Dow Jones Bond Averages					NYSE Diary					Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					Dow Jones Averages					Standard & Poor's Index					NASDAQ Diary					AMEX Stock Index				
Adv.	Decl.	Net	Vol.	High	Adv.	Decl.	Net	Vol.	High	Adv.	Decl.	Net	Vol.	High	Adv.	Decl.	Net	Vol.	High	Adv.	Decl.	Net	Vol.	High	Adv.	Decl.	Net	Vol.	High	Adv.	Decl.	Net	Vol.	
100	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Belgian Bourse's Prospects Look Good in Long Term

BRUSSELS — The threat of a crisis in Belgium's coalition government makes Belgian shares vulnerable in the short term but market analysts say they are optimistic over longer-term prospects if the international bourse recovers.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens faces a make-or-break week as he struggles to prevent his fragile coalition of Dutch- and French-speaking parties from collapsing over a conflict between the Flemish and Walloon communities, marked by the seething of a French-speaking mayor for inadequate knowledge of Dutch.

After initial optimism that the conflict would be settled quickly, the Brussels bourse has lost much of its early gains. The country's stock market fell 1.5% last week as the conflict has grown and signs of serious strain within the government have emerged.

Shares closed lower across the board on Monday, probing for forward market sentiment, and points lower, to 3,424.62. Brokers said the Brussels market, after reflecting a weak rally on other European exchanges, now appeared to be awaiting the outcome of an emergency parliamentary debate on the conflict on Tuesday.

Assuming the political crisis survives, the analysts said, the outlook is good for the long term.

"We think fundamentals are a pretty good for a continuation of the recovery since 1982," said a senior analyst at a leading Brussels brokerage house.

"But our main worry is that there will be a misreading of interest-rate developments and people will think the bull market is over," he added.

He and other analysts believe that markets could turn bearish as uncertainty over the outlook for interest rates and the international economy even though rates are probably not headed upward.

While it may not be clear whether interest rates are bottoming out or will fall further, "none of the big international fund managers are betting on the market for the moment" on rates, Andre Seiler, stock analyst at Frankfurt Dornsey-Schille, Servis Cies, said.

ALTHOUGH inflation is expected to rise almost everywhere in coming months as the impact of the falls in the dollar and oil prices wavers off, it will still be well under control, the analysts said.

The money looks much better than the financial environment," said one.

In line with exchanges in other countries, the Brussels bourse fell in the middle of last month and it is clear that Wall Street retreats again in the coming weeks Belgium shares will suffer too, they said.

If the international climate is right, analysts believe the Brussels bourse could make gains. Their degrees of optimism varies, however.

"We think the Belgian market has more possibilities at the moment than the market for Europe," said Patrick Verwilt, stock market analyst in the economic research department of Creditbank SA. "We are cautiously optimistic," the chief stocks analyst said.

Reflecting the promising outlook, four companies are expected to seek bonus listings and then make offerings in the next month, or on only three so far this year.

Verwilt said that Belgium is "to be issued is relatively small, and the analysts said the market will have no trouble digesting it. They cite favorable economic fundamentals, notably

Currency Rates

[illegible]

Interest Rates

[illegible]

Clausen Returns To BofA

Retakes Helm of Troubled Bank

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—The board of troubled BankAmerica Corp. has elected a former president of the World Bank to retake the helm of the banking company he once helped build.

Mr. Chomson, 57, chief executive officer of BankAmerica from 1970 until 1980, was elected to the board of directors of the bank.

Mr. Chomson has a big job ahead of him at BankAmerica, analysts say. Page 7.

1970 until 1980. He left to head the World Bank in June.

He returns as chairman and chief executive officer of the bank, head of the company's second-largest unit in the United States after Citicorp, and as president of its wholly owned subsidiary, Bank of America.

He will face the task of restoring the California bank to health after a long period of decline, largely from bad loans, management turmoil and high costs.

The action of the board, which was held over the quarter on Friday of Samuel H. Armacost, 54, as president and chief executive officer of the bank, was a surprise. Mr. Chomson was chairman and chief executive of its bank. He had presided over the bank's decline from 1981, as its fortunes diminished.

The board also announced that **Leland S. Francis**, the chairman of the board, would be retiring in early retirement said that **Thomas A. Cooper**, the No. 2 man at Bank of America behind Mr. Armstrong, would be given additional responsibilities.

The choice of Mr. Clausen, which had been suspected since his appointment in 1976, was not surprising. Mr. Clausen's policies of rapidly expanding the bank in the 1970s had won him a reputation as the man who had solved the problems that have plagued the bank since he left.

BankAmerica stock fell Monday by 1 1/2 cents, to \$14.375, on the New York Stock Exchange as investors reacted to the announcement.

Still, Mr. Clausen's appointment is not expected to cause much uncertainty that had long permeated the bank because of rumors that Mr. Clausen would leave the way Mr. Armstrong did.

Mr. Clausen's first task will be to respond to the proposal from the rival First Interstate Bancorp of Los Angeles to merge with BankAmerica in a stock transaction.

First Interstate valued the offer at \$14.50 a share.

BankAmerica's board is believed to favor keeping the bank independent.

Brazil Strug

By *Maclean Simoes*
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil, the world's major coffee producer, has announced that it will be abridged with the announcement that it would import up to 1.5 million bags of coffee this year.

The move, which has not caused greater demand than expected in the coffee fields, running more than half its crop.

It was said that Brazil would buy inferior quality coffee from Africa and perhaps India, but that the best arabica would send abroad as much as possible of its own premium-grade product. The plan is intended to reduce the country's dependence on the world market.

Coffee traders said that consumption in the United States and world would not see shortages, but the announcement of the import plan last month set off panic buying in the market.

Reaction on the International market, however, is sluggish. The price of coffee on the New York Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, which had a high of \$2.87 a pound on Jan. 10, 1986, had fallen to \$2.25 a pound.

After Brazil's import announcement. By last Friday, the price had plummeted to \$1.8035 a pound.

Analysts said that it had been expected, the Brazilian Coffee Institute disclosed that the harvest ended in August had been more disastrous than expected.

Indonesia Faces Hard Decisions

By Jeremy Clift
Reporter

JAKARTA—The sharp drop in world oil prices is pushing Indonesia, the only Asian member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, toward fundamental economic change.

But few bankers or business leaders believe that President Suharto's government will be forced to make such a change. The government has resolved to tackle the core of Indonesia's economic difficulties—corruption, inflation, technocracy and inefficient monopolies.

“We are the two-hoof-to-battle horses,” a Western banker said, “and I don't think Suharto is ready.”

Indonesia, which has a population of 165 million, developed a 10 percent annual growth in oil prices in response to a slump in oil prices over the past 10 months.

The move was welcomed by Western bankers, who saw it as a sign that the government was prepared to make tough economic decisions just a few months before the 1977 elections.

Economy and Industry Minister Ali Wardana said this week that the government was aware that the devaluation was essential to averting a potential balance of payments crisis.

“We have backed on solid ground,” he said. “The time has come for us to move ahead vigorously with our economy-building.”

Other economists are less optimistic. They say the Indonesian economy is a fragile structure of structural cuts that will not be cured by devaluation.

The root of the problem, they say, is the country's overdependence on oil.

In recent years, Indonesia has generated almost 70 percent of its export revenue and almost 60 percent of tax receipts from oil and gas sales. But economists said oil revenue in the first year ending March 31 will be halved because of the drop in crude prices.

After the devaluation, Finance Minister Radjardjo Prawiro said he expected export earnings from oil and gas to fall to \$6.2 billion from \$12.4 billion in the 1982-83 fiscal year. “It's like having a

crutch kicked away,” said an analyst with an American bank.

The crunch comes at a bad time for Indonesia. Prices for many of its other commodities, such as rice, rubber and palm oil, also are depressed.

Western economists believe that the country's economy will contract this year for the first time in President Suharto's 16 years in power, possibly by as much as 3 percent.

The World Bank says Indonesia's foreign debt is likely to rise to \$25.3 billion by 1985, from \$31.1 billion in 1982.

President Suharto has made stability and economic development the cornerstones of his policy since rising to power after an ousted Communist coup in 1965. He made Indonesia one of the world's largest rice importers, self-sufficient in food staples and took advantage of the oil boom.

IBM Net Down 27% in 3d Quarter

[illegible]

Japan Reports Record 1

Bills died Monday.

The bills failed 10-7. The Monetary Commission had recommended no action. In exchange, where it was one of the most actively traded issues of the market.

The bill's passage would have eliminated in response to writings from IBM last week that growth in its profits would be used to pay off its debt and there were no signs of an upturn in its domestic business.

IBM's new president said he expected IBM's results would show more under pressure because of competition in its midrange from

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's exports recorded its largest jump in a record \$8.92 billion in September and its annual total rose to \$65.5 billion last six months surpassing its surplus for all of fiscal 1985, the Finance Ministry announced Monday in a preliminary report.

The nation's customs-cleared exports rose 10.5 percent to \$10 billion in August and the first nine months of fiscal 1986 reached \$65.5 billion, the highest record high of \$8.19 billion last July, largely due to the effects of the

strong yen despite an overall fall in trade volumes, it said.

Exports to the United States rose \$4.55 billion.

Last September, 1,000 yen worth of exports amounted to about \$1.30. The figure now would be \$1.50.

In the first six months of fiscal 1986, the surplus reached \$46.2 billion, compared with the previous six-month record of \$45.5 billion in the second half of fiscal 1985. The surplus for all of fiscal 1985 was \$46.10 billion.

The September figures also showed record trade surpluses with the United States and the European Community, the two most important export markets.

Textile and wool critics of Japanese-led economy.

Trade with Japan in September was \$4.8 billion, sharply surpassing the previous high of \$4.55 billion in May. The deficit was \$1.87 billion compared

For the last five years, Brazil produced an average of 25 million bags, each weighing 132 pounds (60

groups." Ordinarily, about 15 million bags would be exported, accounting for about 10 percent of the country's export earnings.

This year's poor crop apparently has helped Brazil to diversify its strategic stocks to maintain income. Mr. Llibre refused to comment on their size.

Brazil's economic growth once again on coffee. Large-scale investment, by most accounts, have been unheard of in the 200 years the crop has been grown here.

The drought losses have affected thousands of farmers in the southern eastern states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Paraná and cut the income of the migrant pickers who sweep across the plantations from one through August. In a normal year, the coffee industry provides about eight million jobs and is a normal employer to Brazil.

Coffee traders, displeased by the government decision, said that one of the motives was to keep domestic coffee prices from rising. Brazilian consumers have been paying almost 20 percent more for their coffee than it would cost elsewhere.

One reason, government officials have privately said, is that some

clients," he said. After the United States, Brazil is the world's largest consumer of coffee.

Alejandro Nakam, a São Paulo grower, said the shortages would be remedied by the next harvest. "If the drought had lasted two more months, it would have killed many of the trees," he said. "But that did not happen, and we think the crisis will only be temporary."

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50%

If not,

Saudis Demand A Bigger Share Of OPEC Output

United Press International

GENEVA—A Saudi Arabian spokesman said today that he demanded on Monday a larger slice of OPEC's total oil production and that he would not accept any of the world's temporary oil-pipeline oblique calling.

The surprise announcement sent key oil prices trembling on world markets.

A statement issued by the Saudi cabinet on the eighth day of the OPEC conference in Geneva, the "Quinteen Countries" conference insisted that the 13 member nations reach a permanent agreement on oil production agreement. The statement also endorsed an OPEC price target of \$10 a barrel.

Following the announcement, West Texas intermediate advanced 90 cents in New York, to \$14.30 a barrel. The price of the light sweet crude barrel climbed 40 cents, to \$13.90 a barrel. On the New York Mercantile Exchange, unleased gasoline contracts for future delivery fell their daily limit, to \$49.

The announcement came as OPEC oil ministers met in a complex proposal for sharing production rights to a suspended for further discussion. It was the first time a full session since Thursday.

Conference delegates noted that Saudi Arabia had no oil production reserves of any OPEC member, but not specifically reject any extension of Saudi Arabia's oil production.

Instead, the delegates said, it demanded a bigger portion of the production without putting a figure on it.

Between Lukman, the OPEC president and oil minister of Nigeria, said that the meeting of the OPEC nations was not to agree on the very definition of the basic economic criteria — such as oil production and oil prices — formed the basis of the production allocation proposal.

He said that the OPEC ministerial panel would continue to work on the formula and would take it back to the full conference

when the 13 members meet again, possibly Wednesday.

At the same time, James Amos, noted that the oil price issue still must be discussed after a quota agreement is reached. He said the conference could drag on for at least another week.

Mr. Lukman said that the main focus of the conference was the achievement of a quota allocation system. But he held out hope that the currently daily output of oil in barrels might be extended "if it turns out to be the only viable alternative."

The statement backed the demands of its ally Kuwait, which has been holding out for a bigger share of OPEC's production that redistributes output limits among the OPEC members.

The statement also called for ending A-4, a production ceiling of 16.8 million barrels a day for September and October, and oil-biased prices from a 10-year low of \$9 a barrel to the current range of \$14.

A majority of members went to simply extend the ceiling.

The Saudi statement broadcast by King Fahd's court said that King Fahd convened the cabinet to discuss a report on the OPEC conference and the oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

The cabinet stressed the importance of maintaining the stability of the distribution of shares, based on sound economic principles, that would be the basis of the OPEC for the big decisions that the Saudi government has made for OPEC since its establishment and until now.

The cabinet holds the idea of reducing the temporary agreement on oil production. The cabinet must be a substitute for a permanent agreement on distribution of oil production.

It also said a new system should compress Saudi Arabia for what it has produced. The OPEC secretary said that the OPEC had the founding of the organization in 1960.

Trade Surplus

with the previous record \$1.61 billion in March.

Japanese engineers claim that the dollar-denominated shipments are a result of a misleading economic juggling act, known as the J-curve, not yet perceived by U.S. and EC trade officials who focus on the dollar figures.

Japan last week reported a 3.7-percent year-to-year rise in its September export letters of credit, which reflect future trade volume.

Letters from U.S. importers had fallen 11 percent last month, but rose from the EC—which accuses Japan of switching exports from the U.S. to Europe 45 percent.

The figures released Monday show that September's exports in dollar terms rose 28.8 percent from a year earlier, while imports fell 0.9 percent.

(Reuters, AP)

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Ampeau Says Tenders Show Control of Allied

By David S. Gelles
TORONTO — Canada's Campen Corp. said Monday that it has 54 million shares of Allied in its portfolio, enough for majority control of the giant U.S. real estate company, had been tendered to its sole takeover bid.

The Canadian developer, which had been prohibited from acquiring shares by a temporary restraining order issued last Friday, also said it had tendered 54 million shares of Allied stock to its takeover bid.

One of the biggest U.S. firms, said the company's president, obtained Friday in federal court in New York.

The injunction bars Campen from completing its bid pending a hearing scheduled Oct. 20, Allied said.

United last Tuesday that its stock had been tendered to its takeover bid, after the company's chief executive, Edward J. DeBartolo Corp., Ohio-based shopping mall developer, said it had tendered 54 million shares of Allied stock to its takeover bid.

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Siemens Sets Joint Venture With BASF

By David S. Gelles
MUNICH — Siemens AG and BASF AG will link their IBM-compatible mainframe computer business in a joint venture to be formed by November, industry sources said Monday.

A BASF spokesman said the BASF subsidiary would be formed by November. Industry sources said Monday.

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Merger Is Seen Possible for Dome

By Larry Welsh
TORONTO — A handful of Canadian oil companies are eyeing Dome Petroleum Ltd. for a possible merger because of its attractive oil reserves and tax credits, and despite its debt of \$4.55 billion, analysts said.

According to one oil analyst, David Brown of Moss Lewis & Co., Dome "would have quite substantial positive effects" for three potential acquirers, Imperial Oil Ltd., Canada's largest integrated oil company, Texaco Canada and PanCanadian Petroleum.

A company that took over Dome would benefit from its estimated \$1.80 billion in mineral tax credits and high-quality oil and gas assets. It would also show improved earnings.

Mr. Brown said he had no information to indicate that any of the three companies he studied were, in fact, considering such a merger.

Jim Thomas, a spokesman at Texaco Canada, 78-percent owned by the U.S.-based Texaco Inc., said no discussions had taken place between Dome and his company.

John Cote, a spokesman at Imperial Oil, 70-percent owned by the U.S.-based Amoco Corp., said he had no information to indicate that any of the three companies he studied were, in fact, considering such a merger.

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COMPANY NOTES

Wayne Lathrop Corp. said it is a potential infringement suit in the District Court against Nippon Steel Corp. The U.S. steelmaker said it was seeking an injunction prohibiting Nippon from using a process for which it holds a patent.

British Steel, the one-making of Britain's state-owned steel manufacturer, the Rover Group, 12,000 workers returned to work Monday after employees of the company's main working plant agreed to lift a ban on working time.

General Motors, the one-making of the U.S. auto maker, said it plans to use glass engineering company in its new engine and 300-hp technology for three glass engines. Corning said it will build a \$100-million glass engine.

RAI Ltd., the Australian mining and oil company, said it had reduced its share in CRA to 49 percent from 51 percent. RAI said it had sold its CRA shares to the Australian Mutual Provident Society on Sept. 17, 1986, for \$1.50 per share.

General Motors, the one-making of the U.S. auto maker, said it plans to use glass engineering company in its new engine and 300-hp technology for three glass engines. Corning said it will build a \$100-million glass engine.

Siemens AG said it had received a written commitment from the French government to buy 100 million shares of Siemens AG, which would be increased to 150 million shares. Siemens said it had received a written commitment from the French government to buy 100 million shares of Siemens AG, which would be increased to 150 million shares.

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U.S. Lowers Price for Japanese Chips

By Calvin Sims
NEW YORK — The Commerce Department assigned new fair market values for Japanese semiconductor chips made by Japanese semiconductor manufacturers that industry analysts and sources said are substantially lower than current minimum export prices for chips.

The new values, established under the United States-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement, are intended to protect U.S. manufacturers from Japanese dumping, or selling chips at the United States below cost.

The official prices are proprietary and released only to the Japanese companies, which can sell chips at or above assigned prices. The new prices are about 30 percent lower than those set in July. Analysts said that minimum prices for 256K DRAMs, or dynamic random access memory chips, which now range from about \$4 to \$8, were lowered to a range of between \$2.50 and \$4.

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COMMODITIES

Asian Markets to Square Off on Financial Futures

By Keith Stafford
SINGAPORE — The start of Treasury bond-futures trading on the Singapore International Money Exchange, SIMEX, in the opening week of a battle between financial-futures traders in Asia, traders said.

On Oct. 23, Sydney will follow Japan in trading in 30-year, long U.S. Treasury bonds, but a challenge known that they will bring on borrowed time should they enter the fray and allow the development of its own futures, the traders said.

Financial-futures trading in Asia, both in the form of new contracts and in volume, this year, the two-year-old SIMEX introduced futures contracts trading U.S. Treasury bonds in the Nikkei index of the Tokyo stock exchange.

A deal SIMEX volume rose to a total of 116,977 contracts in September from August's record of 76, SIMEX's general manager, Steve Tien, said that the exchange target for this year of an average 5,000 contracts a day had been surpassed.

With the introduction of the bond contract it should soon be the 10,000 mark we hoped to hit next year, said 20,000 by 1990, he added.

Sydney Futures Exchange, an offshoot from the Sydney stock exchange, traded 2.5 million contracts in the first three quarters of 1986, compared with 746,281 in the period last year. The year's commonwealth bond contract was the most popular this year.

Japan, trading in the yen-denominated contract, the only one sold at present, touched a total of 640,000 billion yen in the year of operations ended Sept. 30, above the 500,000 billion yen target.

Hong Kong, the Hang Seng stock exchange, based on trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, recorded expectations since its 1986 introduction, with volume rising 10,000 for the first time since 1985, it surged to 10,161, traders say that fund managers institutional investors throughout the region were increasing their trading, hedging and arbitrage activity and expect the 1987 introduction of the 10,000 contract to be a fast pace along with the introduction of new contracts.

Over the next six months, attention will focus on the clash between Sydney and Singapore as they begin for dominance of the long-term contract.

Traders said that the one that best establishes its contract in terms of liquidity and open interest stands a good chance of becoming the leading futures market in Asia.

The Singapore contract is identical to the U.S. Treasury bond contract on the Chicago Board of Trade, although it is not interchangeable with the U.S. market.

However, the Sydney contract is interchangeable with the Treasury bond contract on the London International Financial Futures Exchange.

change and Sydney Exchange officials said they believe that this would help them win the race.

Singapore traders argue that they are closer to potential Japanese investors as they trade the Nikkei contract and report growing interest from U.S. brokerage houses.

Japanese institutions with big cash deposits and exposure in undervalued cash markets are long-term targets for Asian exchanges trying to develop non-dominant contracts.

However, Japanese residents are barred from foreign futures markets, unlike foreign subsidiaries, and early liberalization is delayed by a wrangle between securities firms and banks. Their functions are divided by law similar to the Glass-Steagall Banking Act, which prohibits U.S. commercial banks from underwriting or dealing in securities.

Plans by Japan's Finance Ministry to liberalize those laws have been delayed by opposition from banks to allow by securities firms to access to currency futures.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month	12 Month Low	Stock	7/27 '94 PE	12 Month High	Current
12/93	11	Apple	500	55	165
11/93	11	Amazon	100	15	15
10/93	11	Microsoft	27	10	10
9/93	11	IBM	27	10	10
8/93	11	Oracle	27	10	10
7/93	11	Sun	27	10	10
6/93	11	VeriSign	27	10	10
5/93	11	WorldCom	27	10	10
4/93	11	WorldCom	27	10	10
3/93	11	WorldCom	27	10	10
2/93	11	WorldCom	27	10	10
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5/88	11	WorldCom	27	10	10
4/88	11	WorldCom	27	10	10
3/88	11	WorldCom	27	10	10
2/88</					

[illegible]

Station/Market	City	Channel	Time	Rating
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	12-13	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	13-14	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	14-15	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	15-16	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	16-17	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	17-18	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	18-19	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	19-20	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	20-21	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	21-22	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	22-23	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	23-24	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	24-25	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	25-26	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	26-27	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	27-28	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	28-29	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	29-30	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	30-31	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	31-32	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	32-33	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	33-34	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	34-35	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	35-36	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	36-37	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	37-38	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	38-39	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	39-40	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	40-41	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	41-42	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	42-43	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	43-44	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	44-45	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	45-46	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	46-47	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	47-48	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	48-49	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	49-50	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	50-51	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	51-52	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	52-53	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	53-54	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	54-55	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	55-56	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	56-57	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	57-58	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	58-59	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	59-60	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	60-61	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	61-62	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	62-63	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	63-64	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	64-65	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	65-66	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	66-67	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	67-68	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	68-69	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	69-70	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	70-71	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	71-72	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	72-73	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	73-74	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	74-75	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	75-76	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	76-77	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	77-78	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	78-79	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	79-80	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	80-81	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	81-82	28.5
Adams 12.5	Albany, N.Y.	12.5	82-83	28.5</

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Q Fancier 96 (Eco)	7/6	14-18	250-300	250-300
Q National 98 (Eco)	7/6	15-18	250-300	250-300
Eco 10 (Eco)	7/6	20-25	250-300	250-300
Irish 97 (Eco)	7/6	20-25	250-300	250-300
Italy 92	7/6	20-25	250-300	250-300

Issuer/Name	Coupon Rate	Bid	Ask
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Cz Frontier Flight Yen	4%	22-32	22.25 22.50

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

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Bayer knows this as well as anyone: In 1985 we invested DM 2 billion in capital, another DM 2 billion in research. Sizeable sums which have to be earned before they can be spent.

Capital investments go into building, replacing and expanding production facilities. Expenditure on research is devoted to

help improve the quality of life and raise health standards. Products to help secure future food supplies and protect the environment.

Bayer is providing for the future. Not just the future of those who work for us but of everyone - including the generations to follow.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

1988: During the first six months, Bayer World turnover declined by 12.6% from DM 21,597 billion, the result mainly of exchange-rate fluctuations. Profit before tax rose 0.9 per cent to DM 1,740 billion.

Bayer AG turnover decreased by 3.5 per cent to DM 9,088 billion. Profit before tax rose by 6.0 per cent, reaching DM 880 million.

1989: Turnover Bayer World: DM 43,926 billion. Share of sales outside West Germany: 80 per cent.

Turnover Bayer AG: DM 17,535 billion. Export share: 66.5 per cent.

Bayer World capital investment: DM 2.058 billion. Share in West Germany: DM 1.074 billion.

After-tax profits for Bayer World: DM 1.436 billion; for Bayer AG: DM 773 million.

Dividend 1985: DM 10 per share of DM 50 nominal.

Total dividend payments: DM 523 million on capital stock of DM 2.613 billion distributed to some 320,000 shareholders.

For further information on Bayer, please contact Bayer AG, Public Relations Department, D-5090 Leverkusen, West Germany.

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Bayer 

هذا هو الأصل

SPORTS

Sox Hit 2 Homers in 9th, Beat Angels, -6, in 11th Inning

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Staff Writer
NATEM, California—In the game ever played — except the Boston Red Sox beat the California Angels, 7-6, in 11th Sunday to send the American League championship playoff to Fenway Park for a sixth Tuesday.

The Sox man who sent it there was Henderson of the Red Sox. With the Angels one strike from winning, Henderson hit a two-run homer off Donnie Moore in the 9th to put Boston ahead, 6-5. With the bases loaded and only out in the 11th, Henderson, the game with a sacrifice fly.

That made this all truly important. Henderson had been the fifth-highest replacement for the late Reggie Smith, who had been the best of the Angels' bullpen. Henderson hit a two-run homer off Donnie Moore in the 9th to put Boston ahead, 6-5. With the bases loaded and only out in the 11th, Henderson, the game with a sacrifice fly.

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Rapport Jones slid under the glove of catcher Rich Gedman and tagged the plate with his hand for the Angels' tying run in the ninth, after the Red Sox scored four times that inning.

But then, just as this series seemed over, Boston and Henderson came through in the sixth to give the Red Sox new life.

The Angels tied in the half of the ninth, thanks to Rupert Jones, who made one of the best head-first desperation slides ever seen. Jones singled to center and Pettis sacrificed. Left-handed hitting Willyway had to face left-handed reliever Joe Sambito. He crushed the first pitch into right field. Dwight Gooden, the best night fielder of his generation, charged and came up throwing.

His leg was a hard, low, one-pitch masterpiece. Gooden had the plate blocked with his left foot, but had to straighten slightly to grab the tough pop. Jones dove from first outside the base and, as he was sliding past, reached back with his left hand and tagged the very back of the plate just before Gedman tagged him.

Scott 3-Hits Mets, Tying Title Playoff in NL at 2-2

By Richard Justice
Houston Post Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Mike Scott, five days after firing with perfection, was mousy terrible Sunday night, pitching a three-hitter to the Houston Astros beat the New York Mets, 3-1, and tied the National League playoff at 2-2.



STORMY—Dennis Comner, skipper of the Stars and Stripes, lost his first race in the America's Cup challenge round Monday, when America II won by 33 seconds.

Yest two of those hits went out of the ball park, with Alan Abner hitting a two-run homer in the first and the second and Dickie Thon adding a bases-empty homer in the fifth. They guaranteed that the series would return to the Astrodome, where the Astros would have a rested Nolan Ryan ready for game 6 and the series.

As usual, the Mets complained that Scott somehow had illegally made the hit move to the Astros dome, where the Astros would have a rested Nolan Ryan ready for game 6 and the series.

It just doesn't matter," said the Mets' first baseman, Keith Hernandez. "He still has amazing control, especially with that kind of hit. I assume it's something he was doing. I assume it's something he was doing."

But the home plate umpire, Dutch Remond said that, unlike in game 1, he wasn't asked to check a single play. He said he saw the hit and he was doing it. He said he saw the hit and he was doing it.

SCOREBOARD

Football

Selected College Standings

Team	W	L	T	P
Alabama	10	0	0	1
Arkansas	9	1	0	2
Auburn	8	2	0	3
Baylor	7	3	0	4
Boise State	6	4	0	5
Brown	5	5	0	6
BYU	4	6	0	7
Cal	3	7	0	8
Cal State Fullerton	2	8	0	9
Cal State Northridge	1	9	0	10
Central Michigan	0	10	0	11
Cincinnati	0	10	0	12
Clemson	0	10	0	13
Colorado	0	10	0	14
Connecticut	0	10	0	15
Creighton	0	10	0	16
Dartmouth	0	10	0	17
Duke	0	10	0	18
Florida	0	10	0	19
Florida State	0	10	0	20
Georgia	0	10	0	21
Georgia Tech	0	10	0	22
Illinois	0	10	0	23
Indiana	0	10	0	24
Iowa	0	10	0	25
Iowa State	0	10	0	26
Kansas	0	10	0	27
Kansas State	0	10	0	28
Kentucky	0	10	0	29
Kentucky State	0	10	0	30
Louisiana	0	10	0	31
Louisiana State	0	10	0	32
Marquette	0	10	0	33
Marshall	0	10	0	34
Memphis	0	10	0	35
Michigan	0	10	0	36
Michigan State	0	10	0	37
Minnesota	0	10	0	38
Minnesota State	0	10	0	39
Mississippi	0	10	0	40
Mississippi State	0	10	0	41
Missouri	0	10	0	42
Missouri State	0	10	0	43
Montana	0	10	0	44
Montana State	0	10	0	45
Nebraska	0	10	0	46
Nebraska Wesleyan	0	10	0	47
Nevada	0	10	0	48
Nevada State	0	10	0	49
New Hampshire	0	10	0	50
New Mexico	0	10	0	51
New Mexico State	0	10	0	52
New York	0	10	0	53
New York State	0	10	0	54
North Carolina	0	10	0	55
North Carolina State	0	10	0	56
North Dakota	0	10	0	57
North Dakota State	0	10	0	58
Ohio	0	10	0	59
Ohio State	0	10	0	60
Oklahoma	0	10	0	61
Oklahoma State	0	10	0	62
Oregon	0	10	0	63
Oregon State	0	10	0	64
Pennsylvania	0	10	0	65
Pennsylvania State	0	10	0	66
Rice	0	10	0	67
Rice State	0	10	0	68
San Diego	0	10	0	69
San Diego State	0	10	0	70
San Francisco	0	10	0	71
San Francisco State	0	10	0	72
Seattle	0	10	0	73
Seattle University	0	10	0	74
South Carolina	0	10	0	75
South Carolina State	0	10	0	76
South Dakota	0	10	0	77
South Dakota State	0	10	0	78
St. Louis	0	10	0	79
St. Louis University	0	10	0	80
St. Mary's	0	10	0	81
St. Mary's College	0	10	0	82
St. Vincent	0	10	0	83
St. Vincent College	0	10	0	84
Stanford	0	10	0	85
Stanford University	0	10	0	86
Temple	0	10	0	87
Temple University	0	10	0	88
Texas	0	10	0	89
Texas Tech	0	10	0	90
Texas Tech University	0	10	0	91
Texas Wesleyan	0	10	0	92
Texas Wesleyan University	0	10	0	93
Tennessee	0	10	0	94
Tennessee State	0	10	0	95
Tennessee Tech	0	10	0	96
Tennessee Tech University	0	10	0	97
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Texas Wesleyan University	0	10	0	109
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Texas Wesleyan University				

ART BUCHWALD

Don't Write About Me

WASHINGTON — The word on the street is that Kitty Kelley, Frank Sinatra's unofficial biographer, is now looking for another fascinating subject to write about.

Well, Ms. Kelley, this is to warn you that I'm not cooperating with you, and you're just wasting your time if you think you can do to me what you did to Sinatra.

I've told all my close friends not to talk to you, and this goes for Ava, Mia, Lauren, Jill, Victoria, Shirley, Angie,

Frank Sinatra

Unlike Frank, I do hold grudges, and if I read one word in your book about me going skinny-dipping with Madame de Gaulle in the fountains at Versailles, I sue.

You think, Ms. Kelley, that just because I am an outstanding public figure with a worldwide following, you must steal my life story, appropriate it as your own. Well, you can't do it, and if I am unable to stop you, I have friends who can. What if I told you the entire Chilean navy owes me a favor? If you have doubts, just write about the orgy we all had with the Bartles and Jaymes Brothers and see if someone doesn't shoot a torpedo up your word processor.

I believe in freedom of the press as much as the next woman, Ms. Kelley, but there are certain things better left unsaid when writing a biography. And that includes the shouting match I had with Mother Teresa when I jumped the line in Wagshal's Delicatessen.

O'Neill Statue Planned
New York Times Service
NEW LONDON, Connecticut — A bronze statue of Eugene O'Neill as a boy will be erected in the harbor here as part of a celebration being planned for the 100th anniversary of the playwright's birth, city officials have announced. The statue — depicting the playwright as a child of about 5 or 6 years old seated on a rock overlooking the sea in high-button shoes and an Eton cap — is to be unveiled on Oct. 16, 1988.

Ms. Kelley, you have no more right to include that than you have to say I was one of the great earlobe kissers of the '60s.

Having read your book about Frank, I am worried that you may be more interested in scandal than history. Like Warren Burger, there are plenty of skeletons in my closet. I've never claimed that I was a saint, but I did a lot more than fall off the golden chairs at the White House. Behind all this craziness was a man who knew how to make Phil Donahue cry "uncle."

I don't know why I'm even writing this, since the only reason you are interested in me is because my life lacks books. Well, I know. It's far less because I always took the fast lane doesn't mean I am in the public domain. Win or lose, I had a good time, and you can check that out with the Mormon Tabernacle Choir.

The reason why I refuse to cooperate with you is because you can mess somebody up badly. You could take a little story about me stifling a Vietnamese hatchback girl and make it into a Gulf of Tonkin resolution.

Ms. Kelley, I can't stop you from writing the book, but I will do everything in my power to see that no one buys it. I have friends among the street people, and I'm going to see that all of them stretch out in front of the Waldenbooks store un-

Don't think flattery will get you anywhere either. You can publish what I am the greatest unmined biographical subject in the country, and you can say that my married life was vivid and unforgettable, and you can imply that I was a womanizer and wildly lavish with money. You can say I was complex and misunderstood, and it wouldn't bother me. But then you are going to have to write about my private life, and that's when you get

So the purpose of this letter is to make sure you understand that I will not cooperate with your biography even if it is a fully documented, highly detailed, penetrating love story that will capture the hearts and imagination of the American people.

After this warning, if you insist on going ahead with the project, my wife would like you to title the book, "I Did It Your Way."

By Betty Cuniberti

WASHINGTON — "One Woman Lost" is a novel about drugs, the mob, murder and politics in the U.S. capital. The heroine is a vice president's wife who cares too much about her own cause: peace work.

The authors hasten to say they have had no firsthand experience with drugs, the mob and murder. But being a political wife is a subject Abigail McCarthy and Jane Minskie can certainly write a book about.

Abigail Quigley and Eugene McCarthy fell in love when they were professors in Minnesota. But, after 24 years of marriage, five children, daily attendance at Mass and the unsuccessful 1968 presidential campaign, the senator "had long since come to the conclusion that the concept of life-long fidelity . . . to which we agreed in church was no longer valid," Abigail wrote on the last page of one of her two previous books, the autobiographical "Private Faces, Public Places." Less than a year after the campaign, which was so sincere that she

Jane Gray was a 19-year-old working in a dress shop when she married the handsome, 32-year-old attorney who was running for the Maine legislature. Jane Gray and

Edmund Muskie were wed two years later, had five children, and remain happily married. But despite the fact that Jane helped her husband along to an impressive record — governor of Maine, U.S. senator for 21 years, secretary of state — she will be forever remembered for some candid remarks she made during his 1972 presidential primary campaign. Defending his wife for mentioning dirty jokes and booze, and referring to him as "Big Daddy

sharp criticism, the senator broke down in tears in front of an astonished public gathering. Questions then arose about Muskie's ability to keep calm in stressful situations. Muskie did not win his party's nomination for president, and never sought it again.



Frank Johnson/The Washington Post

not write their book, published by the New York Times, to solicit sympathy for political wives.

McCarthy and Muskie were having lunch one day and the conversation got around to Martha Mitchell, the wife of John Mitchell, the attorney general for President Nixon who later went to jail for Watergate offenses. In their apparent zeal for good government, Mrs. Mitchell often asked embarrassing information about the president. The authors speculated that she was the famous "Deep Throat" source that uncovered the Watergate scandal, which eventually landed John Mitchell and others in jail.

McCarthy and Muskie wrote a book about Martha Mitchell, which alleged that she had been drugged at one point in an attempt to silence her. Mitchell escaped the predicament by calling a reporter.

"We posed the question, what if someone like this happened to a person who didn't have the resources in the press that Martha did?" McCarthy said. "If people thought she was addicted, would anyone help her?"

McCarthy and her husband, together about to write a novel, are adamant about pointing out that the book is "not about Martha Mitchell." Muskie had never written any published material before, and McCarthy had never published a book.

The book ended a change of publisher, as well as several personal crises in the lives of the authors over the 644 years it took to write. Jans Muskie had two heart attacks, and McCarthy underwent a mastectomy and chemotherapy for breast cancer. But somehow the book went on.

"She plowed right on. You

was amazing," Jane said of McCarthy, who was interviewed in her Washington condominium along with her co-author. "The first thing she did was buy two wigs and then she didn't lose her hair."

Feel fine now," McCarthy said. McCarthy observed that "political wheedness comes out rather badly in this book." But, she added, "I think we're both very positive about it."

McCarthy is sure in her own mind whether it was the strain of political life or the very particular strains of the 1968 campaign, or just the 1960s, that McCarthy married into a friend of the 1960s, the change."

Jane Muskie said to a victim, "And you never attributed it to middle age? Male hormones?"

"Or whether it was mid-life crisis," Abigail added. "I really

think probably all those things entered into it. Although I would never undo 1968, I believed in it as much as Gene did."

In her autobiography, McCarthy wrote perhaps the ultimate epitaph of a political marriage gone sour. "I do not regret that for 30 years, in the words of Simone de Beauvoir, I spontaneously preferred another existence to my own."

would never have given me the opportunities I've had here in Washington," Jane Muskie said. "That's why we still live here. I

Maybe not, but she would certainly swap the few moments in which she uttered her famous comments in a press bus, filled with weary women reporters on the campaign trail. Tired and excited about the prospect of seeing her husband again, she suggested to the women, "Let's tell dirty jokes," made a comment about "boozie" and said she was anxious to see "Big Daddy" again. The comments were reported in *Women's Wear Daily* and subsequently picked up by other magazines and newspapers.

William Loeb, the publisher of

the Manchester, New Hampshire, Union Leader and a highly influential force in primary politics, wrote a scathing commentary about Sen. Muskie that amounted

"I know those remarks were taken out of context," Jane Muskie said. "They never should have been reported. But since they were, I don't feel apologetic about them. In my enthusiasm, my remarks were not taken the way they were meant. It is something that will live with us until we die and we accept that. I'm not happy driving through Manchester even

"It may have been one reason that a person might have decided not to vote for him," she said, "but I doubt it would have been the deciding reason. Now it's quite acceptable for a man to show his emotions. President Reagan does it all the time."

PEOPLE

Queen Elizabeth Stroh

Queen Elizabeth II got a hand look at palace life in cold war Monday during a stroll in the former imperial home of Chinese emperors. Guided by hand, the queen, her husband, Prince Philip and the British chief secretary, Sir Geoffrey H. took an afternoon walk through huge stone courtyards and golden pavilions of the 15th-century Forbidden City complex. The queen, the first British monarch to visit China, was applauded by thousands of Chinese tourists as she emerged from a walled compound of numerous villas.

"Star Trek," the 1960s television cult favorite about the adventures of the crew of the starship Enterprise, is being revived with a cast. Paramount announced, "Trek: The Next Generation" boldly go where the "Star Trek" creator Gene Roddenberry has been before but will feature a new cast. The new show will be available for airing in September. Mel Harris, president of Paramount Television Group, Roddenberry will be executive producer of the new series. It will debut two-hour television movies, long as the "Moonbase" series.

The 35th Congress of the International Confederation of Org-

in Madrid ended with the election of the French politician and writer Edgar Faure as new chairman. Faure, 78, will serve for the next two years. He replaces the 72-year-old Léopold Senghor, a member of the French Academy and former president of Senegal.

Margaret Thatcher, who has been Britain's prime minister since 1979, turned 61 Monday.

Don't expect Chuck Yeager to be named Ms. magazine's man of the year. The celebrated test pilot at Thomas A. Edison State College in Princeton, New Jersey, to give talk on supersonic flight. With warning to women, he said, "Some of the better-looking ones here won't understand what I'll be talking about." The audience responded with silence.

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